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BOSTON CULTIVATOR.

ished Saturday Mornings, by OTIS BREWER, r No. 29 State St. entrance in Congress Square.

MS, $2 00 in advance.—If payment is delayed d six months (at which time all subscriptions considered due.) $2 50 will be charged.

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Agricultural Department.

We do not believe there are not able to be found to step forward to relieve farmer from the evils of our present em of taxation. Circumstances have ys made men equal to the emergency; mand has in all ages found them.

ears before the ball of our revolution set in motion, a few gifted minds which ted far into the dimly discovered future, ht have said "who shall be found ong our legislators to step forward and edy the evil," yet when that great era e, when a new and glorious light was e shed on the destiny of man, there e men enough, with stout hearts, al to the occasion, such men, as Ad- , Hancock, and Warren, were not want- n old Massachusetts.

e believe their spirit and virtues have cended to *our* day and *our* generation, when our leading statesmen are made acquainted with the rights and wants rmers, they will come forward, of the great parties, as one man to the ue; under a nobler influence than that ealth and place, under an exalted senti- t of doing strict justice in legislation ir fellow men, and of advancing the gress of the race.

ll farmers have to *fear* is, that in the icts of parties in the legislature, this m will be brought forward as a party sure, and in the ordinary course of s at this day, will be resisted by the osing party to prevent adverse capital g created. This is *wrong*, but it is vil almost inherent in our institutions, farmers must guard against it, by tak- time by the forelock, and before party t has blown its withering blast on this tion, let it be put thus to our friends neighbors—of all parties. *All* we of the legislature is a simple act of *artial* justice. It is admitted on all ds, that all the property of the rich and should be taxed *alike*—and we all w that this is not the case under the ting system. The present law is une- l and discouraging to farmers of all ies. This is not a party measure, we all unite in this simple matter of jus- without losing our party identity—for ther we are bank or anti-bank—high ff or low tariff—distribution or anti- tribution men, let us not be so full of yism or Jacksonism as to be led blind- to our own destruction.

et farmers take this ground at the fire- , in the social circle, at their agricul- l meetings and fairs, and our word for andidates of all parties, *will have to out in our behalf*, or *stay at home*.— n not to the apologies of wealth.— one and all frankly and boldly to e right up to the mark without theo- or apologies. The practical opera- of our present system has given the o its theory years ago. The reluc- voice of agriculture from the quiet at of the farmer is already heard and never be hushed till it has met with a response. Farmers will stop nothing t of a perfect system of taxation— h shall positively expose all the stock money of capitalists to taxation as as the farm, its stock and merchan- are exposed to the eyes and knowl- e of the assessors—and the right of off of debts against the amount of erty in possession be secured to the ner as well as to the man with his usands on interest.

If *Conservatism* resist the plain and undisputed rights of agriculture, Radicalism *will enlist her sympathies* and secure its triumphs, with her aid. [ED.

The notice of the town of Tewksbury, published sometime ago, was imperfect in many respects—and appeared to have been based on a past state of things.—There are now but a very few hop fields to be found in the town. They have not been profitable for a few years past though the last season they did well. The habits of industry and economy of her farmers which enabled her to thrive before the existence of Lowell, have not relaxed under the vastly increased resources in the sudden and almost miraculous growth of that city.

The vast quantity of wood and timber growing in this town at the outset of Lowell has been a mine of wealth to her citizens. Good oak wood has sold in Lowell as high as seven dollars per cord.—Probably there are few towns in the county where farms are less incumbered. Little is done here for mere display. Large quantities of ship timber were taken from her forests the last winter and conveyed to Charlestown by the railroad, and her woodlots yet untouched, from their nearness to the city will be a source of great income to her citizens, and improvement to her agriculture for years to come. There are many fine hay and milk farms in this town. Their hay for yeers past in the Lowell market has brought a higher price than it would have brought in Boston.—Many farmers receive from three to seven hundred dollars a year for their milk.—Luther Twists' farm may almost be said to be a pattern farm in the country—a few years ago when Mr. Twist bought, its walls and fences were lined with bushes, and the rich low swails covered with alders. Mr. Twist has cleaned all up—drained his low lands, and set an example which speaks in the improved agriculture of the town—he has found good farming profitable.—The same may be said of Jesse Trull Jr., and Mr. Lawton's farm, lately owned by Alexander Weigh, Esq.—who made many successful experiments—he raised for several years from seventy to eighty-five bushels of corn to the acre,—spread his manure on the green-sward, ploughed it in, then put a good coat on the surface harrowed, and rolled, then furrowed about three feet and a half wide, planted his corn about two feet apart the other way, from twelve to sixteen kernels in the hill, and before it got large thined it down to three stalks in the hill, used the Cultivator freely—made no hills and cut up his corn before it was fully ripe. He likewise used salt-petre as a manure. We can say nothing of a definite result. The other Trulls,' the Marshalls,' Farmers', Rogers,' Spauldings', Clarks', Bridges', Mr Reas, and many other farms, might be spoken of in credit to the town. The citizens have found it profitable to buy large quantities of manure which costs them at their farms from five to six dollars fifty cents per cord. Much attention has lately been paid to the improvements of their orchards. They have a very fine apple brought from Canada by one of the officers of Hull's army—very large—dark red, a delicious fall fruit, we have rarely seen an apple in the market surpass it.—Major Moore has given some attention to the cultivation of the native grape (of which there are many varieties here, *one* the white grape—this we think he has found full as profitable as other fruit.—His son is making himself useful in the nursery business—for which he has much taste. The intervale lands on the south bank of the Merrimack make good vegetable gardens, the other lands in this part are strong grass lands, while the lighter lands in the south part, under skilful husbandry make good farms, they plough deep, furrow deep and get as much in return for their labor as the people in the north.

There is but *one* place of public worship in the town, and the Rev. Jacob Coggin has been their minister for many years, who exhibits a commendable zeal to promote the good cause of agriculture. There is an awakened interest in the common schools, whose improvement has kept pace (as will always be the case) with this interest. There is now a high school in the middle of the town. There are two tan yards in the town, where considerable business is done—also good saw mills and grist mills. Much interest is taken here in improved stock and swine, of which there are many beautiful specimens. There is not much interest in raising stock, as milk is worth more for the market than for calves, and other things are thought to be more profitable.

There are some beautiful Durham cattle here of the stock of the Hon. John Wells', also some of the Cœlebs and Bolevar stock crossed with each other.—The Berkshire and Mackay hog, (the stock of Elias Phinney) is preferred here to the full blood Berkshire, or what has past as such—but both of these are far preferable to the common breed found here.—The experiment of raising improved stock here may be a doubtful one, yet time will show whether it is to meet with encouragement.

It is believed here by some intelligent farmers that hogs may be kept for the purposes of manure, when corn is from seventy-five cents to one dollar a bushel, and give generally some profit more than the manure, when they are well supplied with stuff for compost, and the poor apples and vegetable rubbish from the gardens and fields, much of which is very inviting to confined hogs, when farmers are getting off their early sauce for market.

This town has much wealth in her peat bogs, where peat of the first quality is taken out five or six feet below the surface, which sells in Lowell for $4,50 and $5, per cord. It is much used in Lowell for generating steam for mechanical purposes. The whole of the great swamp and the peat meadows bordering on it are peat bottom. We have no doubt that this land is *in fact* the most valuable land in the town. Manufacturing will in a few years exhaust all the water power in Lowell. Paper making is already aided by steam power, generated from peat—and the extensive mechanical business in this city must soon wholly be propeled by steam.

Cornfields.

Nothing in the vegetable kingdom looks richer than a well cultivated field of corn at this season of the year. Fifty or sixty bushels of rich heavy grain are often taken from a single acre, and the stover in which it is enveloped, when well preserved, affords a rich repast to neat cattle of all descriptions.

Now farmers have a fair opportunity to select their earliest seed from stalks bearing two ears, and all careful observers of the animal and vegetable kingdoms have seen a strong inclination in each not only to produce their like, but if double bearing, to increase this prolific propensity. But let no farmer suppose that any seed will produce two ears to a stalk, unless sufficiently fed and tended—for a man might as well expect to raise two five hundred hogs from the food of one, as two ears of corn from the food of one. Yet there is a difference in kinds of corn as well as in swine as to the amount of food required.

PROFIT OF AGRICULTURE. Five thousand dollars worth of green corn has been brought to this city already, this season, from Burlington county, N. J. Large quantities of vegetables are also sent to Philadelphia from that fertile county. A single farmer near Burlington, last week received in the Philadelphia market, near $700 for his week's marketing. This is better than working a gold mine, or speculating in morus multicaulis or fancy stocks, or politics. [N. Y. Sun.

Caleb Hubbard, Esq. of Sunderland, Mass. in his 88th year, assisted his men in reaping the present season, and accomplished as much as any of them. He says he has been in the field for the same purpose every season for 80 years, with the exception of only one, when he was in the war of the Revolution.

The annual amount of cheese sold in Cincinnati, is estimated at 900 tons for the last six years.

CORRESPONDENCE.

ATTLEBOROUGH, Aug. 31, 1841.

MR. EDITOR Below you will find a statement of our method of raising winter rye, together with some of the results, which you may publish, or throw under the table, as you feel disposed.

SOIL. The soil which we cultivate for corn and rye, is a strong, deep, gravelly loam, not liable to drought when properly managed, nor affected by heavy rains so as to injure the crops, quite ledgy and also abounding with small stones.

PREPARATION OF THE LAND. In the spring of the year, we cart about 6 cords of long manure to the acre, lay it in heaps, spread it upon the grass sward and plough it in. The land is then rolled and harrowed until it is light and mellow, and planted with corn as early in the season as it will do, without furrowing or applying any more manure, except a small handful of ashes in each hill. In the subsequent cultivation care is taken to keep the ground clean, and the surface level, without hilling. At the proper stage of the corn, before it is ripe, it is cut up close to the ground and shocked, and when sufficiently dry cleared from the land. A good cultivator is then drawn over the ground with one horse; the rye sowed and well harrowed in. Quantity of seed from one bushel to one bushel and a peck, according to the size of the kernel, and the time of sowing per acre.

TIME OF SOWING. This ought to be done as soon as the 20th of Sept., and we sometimes sow before the close of the second week in Sept. We uniformly suffer by a diminution of the crop if sown much later than the 20th of Sept.

HARVESTING. Our rule is to cut when the grain is so soft as to be mashed between the thumb and finger, or what some farmers call *raw*, never letting it stand until ripe.

The advantages of cutting thus early are

1st. The grain is of a better quality.
2d. There is not as much waste in harvesting.
3d. The straw will weigh more, and will bring a higher price in market.

MANNER OF HARVESTING. This we do with a common grass scythe, laying the swarth along side of the standing grain at an angle of about 32 degrees. We prepare a rake by tying a wide shingle on the inside of the bows. After the straw has partly dried, it is collected with this rake into half bunches and the buts evened with the shingle. If the straw is large and thick, it may be cut in this way and bunched up so that it would be difficult to tell whether it was mowed or reaped were it not for the fact that it is much longer. When sufficiently dry, the rye is housed and threshed in the month of August with the flail, as the straw will sell better and command a higher price threshed in this way than with a machine.

The advantages of cutting rye as above described over the sickle are

1st. The labor is not near as hard.
2d. It is done in much less time, enabling a person to cut several acres while the rye is in its raw state.
3d. A much larger amount of straw is obtained.

This method has the advantage over the cradle, at least where the grain is very thick and heavy and in almost all cases except where it is thin and light the work is done in a neater manner and a greater quantity of straw is obtained.

RESULTS. On lands as above prepared we get from 25 to 35 bushels of rye to the acre, and from 1 1-2 to 2 tons of straw.

In 1839 we raised from 1 acre 34 bushels

12 1-2 qts. of rye which sold for	$41,27
Straw on the same acre sold for	13,60
For which we received the premium of the Bristol Agricultural Society	6,00
Total	60,87
Expense of cultivating, threshing &c. as above	11,25
Leaving for the use of the land and profit	49,64
In 1840 the result was 25 1-2, bushels of rye sold for $1 bushel	$25,25
Rye straw sold for	9,00
Premium as above	16,00
Total	$40,25
Expense of cultivation &c.	9,00
For use of land and profit	31,25

This last acre was not as good land as the first.

1841 the result on lands managed as above, about the same as last year. You will perceive that the straw in one case more than paid the expenses of cultivation and in the other equaled it.

If, in this communication, Mr. Editor, I have trespassed on your patience, you are not obliged to wrong your readers.

Yours respectfully,
S. M. STANLEY.

The remarks of Mr. Stanley on the cultivation of winter rye we deem of too practical a character to be thrown under the table. If our farmers would generally communicate more freely their peculiar systems of cultivating the various crops of New England, they would confer a great favor upon agriculture, and enable the press to give that practical aid to the farmer which other professions derive from their extensive libraries and periodicals *devoted* to their particular interests.

We are aware that practical farmers have a greater reluctance to take hold of the *pen* than the *plough*; hence the difficulty of arriving at as perfect a system in agriculture as in other branches of business. The pen of the practical farmer we want more of—let us hear from all our friends of the plough as often as they have anything to communicate.

We regret our correspondent has not told us how deep he ploughs his land.—We would suggest whether it would not be better, if he ploughs deep, to plough early in the fall or in August, spread on his manure in the spring, cross plough and harrow very thoroughly. If an early kind of corn is planted, (such as the Brown, which we raised from seed obtained from Mr. Brown) the corn may be taken off the second week in August. Then, if the ground is to be laid down, would it not be well to plough the land fine and give it another coat of manure, prepare the ground, sow the grain earlier, harrow and roll—and early the next spring before the snow is entirely gone, or after a light fall of snow, sow your grass seed, not in a stinted quantity. We have known this course adopted with great success both with regard to grass and grain crops.

Our experience has taught us that winter rye is a more profitable crop than spring rye—and besides, farmers can get it in, when they are not so much pressed with work as they are usually at the time of sowing spring rye—their teams are in better condition to do the work thoroughly.

It seems to be pretty generally admitted that corn cut up and shocked before it is fully ripe, or after it is well turned is heavier, and makes better meal—and certainly the stalks and husks are worth much more. We think farmers generally let their rye stand too long—the straw becomes light and brittle and is worth much less for the ordinary purposes. Rye cut early is said to make whiter and better flour.

It would be of much service to farmers, were they in the habit of keeping an exact account of the cost of their respective crops—we are aware this appears difficult at first, but where it has been adopted, by fixing a fair price on labor, &c., and charging each crop with its cost, it has led to great and profitable changes in the management of the same farm sooner than would have happened in the ordinary way. [ED.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE CULTIVATOR:

We are very happy to find our views of encouragement to agriculture so heartily responded to in your editorial of the 28th ultimo. Your age, your extensive knowledge of the real wants and condition of our common farmers, enable you to see at a glance, the practical bearing of any proposed reform in their behalf, while you can appreciate accurately all those fine spun theories which shoot entirely over the heads of a very great majority of them, which has begot much injurious talk about book farming.

Before we wrote you, we conversed with one of our distinguished Ex-Senators, who has also been a member of the council, on the subject of our system of taxation as unfavorable to agriculture, he said it "occurred to his mind from the suggestion of a country member, and that since he had been engaged in farming, the subject had attracted more of his attention, that he was taxed the same as some of his wealthy acquaintance who own five times as much property, as he does, and that better laws on the subject were needed." We also conversed with a very sensible, sound and practical farmer, an Ex-Senator of Norfolk, who said you had described his own case, when you said "none, who are not inheritors of real estate can procure farms of their own until they are advanced so far in life, that their strength is on the wane. We have lately made a tour in five different counties of the State, and as is our habit, we have conversed freely with farmers of all parties on this subject, and it gives us much pleasure to state so far as our observation has extended, your views are fully sustained, and that farmers have reason to hope that tardy justice will be done in this matter at the next session of our legislature.

We think you in error, when you say, "the assessment of the money loaned to the farmer and secured by a Mortgage to the lender, would not aid the borrower because it would lessen his facilities of borrowing." On our system of taxation the money of capitalists is to be exposed and taxed, let it be where it will, whether invested in stock or real estate, and in this view, there cannot be in the state any such thing, as cities of refuge from taxation.

For if A. B. of the city of Boston has five hundred thousand dollars invested, part in the Merimack company at Lowell, in a bank in Salem, in a bank at Taunton, in the Lowell Rail Road Corporation, & each of the presidents of these companies should be compelled by law to write to the assessors of the city of Boston, that Mr. A. B. has so much property in our company or Bank, thus there could be no more dodging on money in stocks than in land—and it being the interest of mortgagors to disclose the money secured by mortgage on their farms, very little money of the wealthy could dodge taxation.—If we are told our object would be defeated by stock being taken in assumed names, this evil could be obviated by making the tax a lien on the stock, and visiting fraud with a forfeiture—now a capitalist moves into the country, and if he is half taxed, threatens to move off and thus dodges, but if the assessors could have the reports of his stocks &c., to send after him wherever he may go, this kind of dodging would be put an end to.

There is a further inequality in our system of taxation to which we would call the attention of farmers,—and also its inconsistency.

Suppose a dissipated young man of wealth has not long since come into the possession of a fortune of $4000—which fact happens to be known to the assessors of his town; in his profligate way of life he has got in debt $2,000. The assessors come to assess him and propose to tax him for $4000 at interest, the real amount of what he is in possession of. He says, no, gentlemen, you cannot do this, *for I am in debt* $2000, and this you must deduct from the $4000 of which I am in possession at interest. True, you are right, say the assessors, and we can assess you only for $2,000. But how is the case with the industrious young farmer, who is proud to own and improve some of the soil of a free country,—in possession of a farm and stock worth $4000, for which he has paid $2000 down, as part consideration, and in debt $2000, secured by mortgage of his farm for the balance. The assessors come to him also, and tell him by law we must tax you for $4,000. No, says the young farmer you can't do this, for you did not tax my young neighbor but for $2000. You allowed him to set off his debt against the $4000 he was in possession of at interest. I ought to be allowed the same privelege. This would appear *perfectly just*, yet by the present law we must tax you for $4000, just twice as much as your neighbor, who is really worth just as much as you, to wit, $2,000. Very well, says the young farmer rather discouraged, I suppose then I must submit to this injustice, though it is with a very ill grace I assure you.

By the theory of the present law this $2,000, secured by the mortgage is taxed both to the borrower and the lender, but by its practical operation it is taxed but *once* and *then to him who does own the money*.

Very Respectfully,
Yours &c., M.

Productions of New Hampshire.

The statistics collected by the Marshals in taking the last census, embrace a vast amount of useful information. According to that census, the following was the state of agricultural production and agricultural property in this State, in 1839:—

Bushels of Wheat,	442,954
do Rye,	395,530
do Corn,	1,252,572
do Oats	4,198,989
do Buckwheat	115,463
do Barley	121,400
do Potatoes	6,234,901
No. of horses and mules	39,850
do neat cattle	261,088
do sheep	606,891
do swine	120,167
Value of Poultry	$97,862
Pounds of wool	1,268,980
Tons of hay	496,647
do hemp and flax	53,040
lbs. of gathered tobacco	115
do silk cocoons	406
do sugar made	1,097,308
Value of produce of Dairy	$1,585,955
do do orchard	$220,056
Gallons of wine made	94
Value of lumber produced	$401,358

The New York Journal of Commerce estimates the total value of the annual agricultural productions of the United States, at something more than five hundred millions of dollars. Of this sum, as will be seen by the above table, New Hampshire produces its full proportion. At the current prices, the value of its grain crops alone will amount to $2,370,000; its potatoe crop to $1,250,000, and its hay at five dollars per ton, the minimum price, to nearly $2,500,000, making for these articles alone, more than six millions of dollars per year. [Coos Democrat.

THE CULTIVATOR.

SATURDAY MORNING, SEPT. 11, 1841.

For Terms—See First Page.

To Our Subscribers.

Being born in a country town, in this state, and having labored for several years on a farm, before we gave our attention to the art of printing, when we came to the practice of this art, we thought we could not devote our time, skill, and capital more usefully, than to the cause of agriculture.—Guided by views and feelings of this kind, we at length became involved in the sole Proprietorship of the Cultivator, and wishing to extend the influence of the agricultural press, and to enlarge our subscription list, we felt that our paper could not be conducted by a single man so as to meet the various wants of our farmers in different sections of the State, and New England, with modes of cultivation peculiar to themselves and their situations as interior or Atlantic farmers.—We have for these reasons engaged a practical farmer as editor, who is deeply interested, and intends to devote the remainder of his days in advancing the art and science of agriculture. He has a large experimental farm, has a large circle of agricultural friends, who we trust will combine in his course, the science with the art of common farming. We have also made arrangements for communications from individuals engaged in different branches of improved agriculture, and we trust having staked thus much in early life, in this good cause, our friends and patrons will not only continue us their countenance, but co-operate with us, to press on to the greater good which we believe is before the Farmer of New England.

Very respectfully,

Your friend and fellow laborer,

OTIS BREWER.

The McLeod Case.

By the last arrival from Europe it appears, that there is great excitement in England on the case, or rather that the press is determined to create a war between the two countries, if possible. It speaks of immediate war unless McLeod is released and accuses the Ministers defeated in the late elections of supineness of compromising the honor of Great Britain in suffering one of her subjects to be thus long incarcerated by a foreign power for an act done by the command of his government, and that as soon as Sir Robert Peele — the conservative premier elect — comes into power, the people of England have reason to expect some decisive and coercive measures on this subject.

But we differ in opinion from these croakers, and believe that there is no danger of war, for these reasons. England has had war in her extrelations with us. Peace is the interest of both countries, and Sir Robert in his late speech at Tamworth — England — declared that it was for the interest of the Kingdom to be at peace with the United States, and that he was opposed to a rupture between the two countries in these strong terms:—

[illegible] northward on the same continent [illegible] the best customers we have for our manufactures is the United States of America, a country with which I trust we shall long maintain the amicable relation of friendship and peace (Great cheers.) And gentlemen, I do hope that neither country — that or this — will be mad enough [illegible] about a boundary line, when peace can be preserved without detriment to the honor of either — for the preservation of national honor should be always the first consideration. And he further hope that the good sense and moderation of both countries will avert any quarrel between two nations who boast of a common origin, who speak the same language and between whom any collision would [illegible] without materially affecting the [illegible] the best interests of humanity all over the globe." (Hear.)

And Ex-President Adams, spoke the other day in the House to this effect—"that he was opposed to multiplying issues with Great Britain. We had one issue with that country (he was understood to refer to the boundary question) where we were clearly in the right, and she was clearly in the wrong; and if we must fight, we had better fight about such a question than about one where we were in the wrong. For he desired to declare, in the face of the country and the world, his opinion, that in regard to the affair of the "Caroline," a due consideration of all the circumstances might lead to the conclusion that we were in the wrong. The question was, and always would be, who struck the first blow? The British it is true burnt the boat and killed a man. But the question is, what was the boat about, and what was the man doing in the boat?

The boat was engaged in hostile acts against Great Britain; it was employed in transporting men and arms to Navy Island, in aid of an insurrection against the British authorities in Upper Canada. We might go to war on this matter; and after the blood and treasure of the nation had been expended in support of it, we should have a peace. And what then? The question would be, who struck the the *first blow?* And were we sure we could find among all the Christian nations an empire who would not say that we had been all the while in the wrong.

Mr Adams then spoke of an other issue which had been attempted to be made, viz: in relation to the particular case of McLeod. He spoke of the opinion delivered by judge Cowen of New York, in this case, and declared his dissent from that opinion in strong terms: and he alluded to the sentiments expressed by some of his forty friends from New York on that floor to the same purport and effect as that opinion, with emphatic disapprobation.

New York had been called the "Empire" state; but he said, Delaware is as much an 'Empire' state as New York; and he regarded it as both wrong and dangerous, when persons were heard to declare on that floor, and at the other end of the capitol, that New York would try McLeod, and if found guilty, would hang him; and all because New York was the 'Empire' state. Nobody had proposed to interfere with New York or the Courts of New York; but by some process McLeod ought to be released, and the President had done no more than his duty in sending the Attorney General into New York on this subject. There was not an enlightened nation on earth that would not decide against this idea of holding individuals responsible in the case like this. And the management of the whole case belonged to this Government; for it was a national matter, and if a war grew out of it, it was not New York that was to maintain that war, but the blood and treasure of the whole nation must maintain it."

McLeod's trial will take place on the 27th of this month at a Court to be holden at Utica, and there is but little doubt he will be acquitted, since he did the act by the command of superior officers whom he was bound to obey and since as England has assumed the act.

The Secretary of State on account of information received, has written the sheriff and first judge of Oneida County, advising a guard about the prison where McLeod is confined to prevent his being taken and disposed of as his captors might see fit. An apprehension that this would be the case, or if acquitted, would be murdered by the mob was stated in the English papers—but there is no room for alarm on this score though the cannon recently stolen at the west and the powder which caused the Syracuse explosion are supposed to be connected with some designs of this kind.

British Administrations and the Corn Laws.

An English whig paper says, that the longest administration since the accession of George III. were Lord North's, from February 1, 1770, to March 27, 1782; Pitt's, from December 27, 1783, to March 7, 1801; and Lord Liverpool's, from June 8, 1812, to April 11, 1827.

If Sir Robert Peel becomes Premier he cannot hold office long, unless he give immediate relief to the starving thousands of England. Thus speak the English papers in this great cause of humanity.

The Sun of yesterday says, "Accounts of commercial distress reach us from all parts of the country. Trade is in a deplorable depressed state, and failures in manufacturing districts to ruinous amounts are affairs of daily occurrence. From Manchester, Leeds, Birmingham, Bradford, Glasgow, and other places, we receive, by every post, harrowing details, of the sufferings of the poor thrown out of employment, and obliged to subsist on an allowance of the coarsest food, falling far short of what is allotted for the maintenance of convicted felons in our gaols and penitentiaries. The triumph of the breadtaxers during the late election has greatly increased the general distress. The operatives are gloomy and desperate, and in some places desperate."

Says the Chronicle—"We have had Jack Cades and Wat Tylers in England and these have been put down; we have had great gatherings in Birmingham—riots at Bristol—Luddism—rickburners, and physical-force chartism—and all these have been appeased or subdued. But we have yet to see another spectacle, which comes as surely as the sun comes to-morrow, should the corn laws be maintained—in the midst of 'a run for gold' and the fear of a national bankruptcy, thousands upon thousands of starving men, rising up like grim and appalling shadows—men hungerworn, with savage hatred in their hearts, demanding, not bread alone, but right, and trampling alike upon public credit, and national honor, and general safety. Persuade not yourselves that in England such a thing is impossible. It is perfectly possible. The materials for such a frightful catastrophe are ready; the train is laid and wants but the lightning's flash to set it on fire. England is strong in that national spirit which regards order as heaven's first law; but when hunger and hatred are combined, and these concentrated in masses, the public opinion which respects the law falls powerless before them."

There has been an anti-corn law meeting of over 600 Christian Ministers, to take into consideration the starving condition of the poor.—The Queen may well dissolve her parliaments and encourage hopes of relief, or else outraged humanity will dissolve her throne. These things are the unhappy fruits of unequal taxation.

An American Consul Imprisoned.

The facts of the case, we believe, are as follows:—a citizen of Maine died at Matanzas in Cuba without children and the public officers took possession of the estate as belonging to the King.

The relatives in the United States requested Mr. Cross, (our Consul) to look after the estate and protect their rights as he was in duty bound,—which Mr Cross attempted to do—and thus in the discharge of his duty, he was seized and cast into prison by the Spanish authorities.—Our Government will undoubtedly give this subject their immediate attention and for example to English scribblers, we will say there is no danger of war. The Brig Dolphin we are informed is lying in the New York harbor to sail soon for Matanzas, with sealed orders from the Government of the United States. Her dispatches are supposed to relate to this affair.

Farmers! Look Out!!

A number of bills on the Mechanic's Bank, New Haven, altered from the denominations of \$1, 2, 3, to \$10, have made their appearance, so well executed that it is almost impossible to detect them. Three of them were received by different individuals on Monday last and not discovered until to late to detect the villains.

Imposition.

We are informed by Mr. Allard of Hopkinton, that farmers have been greatly deceived by a man by the name of Drake who pretended he was possessed of a superior art for refining cider and preserving fruit, which was good for nothing. Look out in future for your pockets.

The action, of Prouty & Mears, against Ruggles, Nourse & Mason, brought for an alleged violation of the plaintiff's patent for their centre draft plough has been postponed in the Circuit Court, till the 15th of next month, on account of the ill health of Judge Story.

We have received the September number of the Library of Health, which treats on the premature decay of the teeth, loss of appetite and other interesting subjects.

Severe frosts have visited some places in Canada, which have occasioned much injury to the crops.

Latest from Washington.

TUESDAY, Sept. 7. The Senate to-day took up the Revenue Bill, and many amendments were offered and rejected. After considerable discussion as to the time, when the bill should take effect, Mr. Calhoun thought that on account of articles left free by the compromise act, it should not be till 1842. He said "he must either violate the compromise act to make good the land bill or there will be a deficiency in the supplies." Mr. Clay preferred the 30th of Sept., so did Mr. Woodbury for the reason it would be more convenient for the business of the Treasury. Mr. Choate moved a proviso, to allow further time for vessels from Cape Horn and south of Good Hope, which was agreed to.

[Correspondence of the N. Y. American.]

Another Call on the Military.

WHITESBORO,' Sept. 1.

About a week since, letters were received from the Secretary of State, addressed to the Sheriff and first Judge of the county, informing them that he had received information from persons entitled to belief, that an attempt would be made to rescue McLeod, now confined in our jail, and subsequently to dispose of him, according to the judgment of his captors. He referred to the cannon recently taken from several of the arsenals at the West, and the powder collected at Syracuse, (which was the cause of the late lamentable calamity,) as connected with this design. He advised the Sheriff to take precautions to guard against any enterprise of this kind, without exciting any unnecessary solicitude in the public mind. Several other letters were received from other sources, to the same purport.

One was from Washington, the information contained in which was was derived from the British Minister. McLeod himself received several, warning him against secret and open violence, and assuring him that he was a "doomed man," unless he conducted himself with extraordinary circumspection. Our Sheriff, of course heeded intimations from such high authority, assembled some of our citizens, organized a patrol, who traverse our streets from night until morning. But this is not all. Yesterday, Governor Seward, himself was here, and authorized a more perfect and effective organization. In conformity with his advice we have a number of the Utica military corps, who, with some of our citizens, constitute the night guard; we are likewise to have a body of one hundred men, (citizens) who are to be furnished with arms and ammunition by the State and be ready at a moment's alarm to turn out.

As to the probability of an attack, you can judge, with your knowledge of the feeling at the West, as correctly as myself. There is at least foundation enough to warrant all the precautions that have been adopted. Whether McLeod has more to dread from open assault than private assassination, is a question. He is more apprehensive of the latter than the former.

The Loss of the Erie.

A great number of bodies have recently been picked up in Lake Erie, and carried into Buffalo, Dunkirk, and other places. Among them are the bodies of Miss Miller, E. S. Cobb, Mr. Griffith, and probably Mr. Lynde.

[From the Buffalo Commercial Advertiser of Sept. 4.]

Capt. Blair of the schooner Adelaide, informs us that he picked up fifteen persons, two of whom were Swiss females, yesterday, and took them into Silver Creek. He should judge from the appearance of the others that they were mostly Americans and cabin passengers. Two of them had silver watches in their vest pockets, and one, a small sized man, a black colored life preserver on uninflated. His apparel was black or dark color; can't say whether he had a watch or not. This is probably the body of Mr. Lynde. Another was a colored man with a check apron on,—similar to those worn by cooks. The whole were delivered to Deputy Sheriff Phillips of Silver Creek.

Capt. B. also informs us that thirteen persons including five females, were picked up and taken into Dunkirk, yesterday by the steamboat Perry, and we learn that three more bodies were found on Grand Island, last evening.

[From the Cleveland Herald.]

Capt. Shepard, of the schooner Huron, saw a suspicious looking craft lying in a nook at Long Point, which is reported to be engaged in pirating on the dead bodies now floating in that portion of the Lake. The wind was blowing fresh from the South west when Capt. S. discovered the suspicious looking craft out of the usual beat of honest sailing. The Buffalo Commercial mentioned that a pirating expedition had been fitted out some days ago, and the probability is that a gang of harpies are now engaged in robbing the dead.

Interesting Discovery.

The "old stone windmill" at Newport R. I. so long the subject of inquiry and of speculation we perceive by a pamphlet just received from Copenhagen, is clearly shown to have been erected by the Northmen as a Baptistery, or Baptismal Font, during the 12th century. It is presumed to have been located near a church as was the custom with these people in their mother country, numerous evidences of which are now seen in similar structures in Norway.—The northern antiquarians, especially Professor Rafin, who have gave this solution of the object, age, &c., of this interesting and mysterious structure, with numerous pictorial illustrations and explanations, believe it to have been built during a visit of Bishop Erie to Vinland as the country was called by the ancient records, from 1125 to 1135; though it is not satisfactorily determined that it may not have been erected by the people at a still earlier period, as it is shown that the northmen inhabited the Island of Rhode Island and the shores of the river St. Lawrence from the 10th to the 13th and perhaps to the 14th Centuries.

The accounts of the settlement in Vinland, or land of grapes, given by the grandfather of Snorre (the first European child born in the new world in the 10th Century, and near the point of land at the Bristol Ferry,) afford satisfactory conclusions on the subject. Still more careful researches are expected to throw additional light on points in this important inquiry and excavations near the old building referred to, are invited by the antiquarians. The oldest of the past generation of the citizens of Newport, have left no knowledge of that building except the tradition that it stood at the earliest periods of their recollection, precisely as it does now.

LOW WATER. It is a pity that so many of our streams are dry. Probably one half, if not more, of our best Flouring Mills, are standing still. At this juncture, this is to be deprecated. It is higly important that as great a proportion of the crop should be got off before navigation closes, as possible. [Detroit Advertiser 2d inst.

CHARITABLE. A drover went into the Second street market, near Lombard street, and having purchased all the meat exposed on the stall of a butcher, stood before the same and bestowed it on every poor person who came by until it was expended. [U. S. Gazette.

SINGULAR DEATH. Mr. Gerry Hood, a resident of Nahant, died at that place on Sunday last. His death was occasioned by swallowing a fishbone, which all attempts to remove proved fruitless, and the result was an obstruction.

Proceedings of Congress.

FRIDAY, SEPT. 3. *Senate*—The joint resolution from the House in relation to the printing of the Executive Departments, making it necessary that the prices of printing should conform to the prices in Congress, was read twice and referred to the Committee on the Library.

State Stocks.

The bill which passed the House yesterday in relation to State Stocks was read twice and referred to the Committee on Finance. Mr. Sevier moved a reference to the Committee on Indian affairs which did non prevail.

Orders of the Day.

The bill from the House to establish a Fiscal Corporation, was called up as the first business in order after the expiration of the morning hour.

Mr Simmonds, of R. I. had the floor, (the bill not being engrossed last night.) Mr S. discussed very briefly the merits of the Bill. It was not such a bill as he wished, and many others wished, but it was a useful measure, and would prove, limited as it was, of great utility to the people. He prefered a Bank which had the discounting power in it. The regulation of the exchanges, however, was a great matter, and the present Bill would accomplish that great purpose.

Mr Berrien, as Chairman of the Committee, having been charged with the Bill, said if no other Senator was dispose to oppose the Bill, he would reply to some of the objections which had been made. Mr. B. therefore replied and with distinguished ability—especially to the Senator from Pennsylvania, who had spoken at considerable length in denunciation of the pending Bill. Mr B. considered the objections very briefly and very succinctly, as well as very ably.

After a few remarks from Mr. Tappan, the debate closed, and Mr. Walker of Miss. proposed to amend the bill by declaring the Constitutional power to repeal the charter whenever Congress may think proper. The yeas and nays were ordered and the vote stood ayes 20—noes 28.

The question was then taken upon the third reading and engrossment of the Bill. The vote was as follows:—Yeas 27—Nays 22.

The Bill was engrossed without amendment and passed.

Mr. Tappan moved to amend the title by inserting "a Bank of the United States!" Mr. Tappan said the bill was a Bank of the United States, and he hoped it would be called by its right name. The motion to amend was not carried.

In the HOUSE, a bill was reported this morning allowing to Mrs Harrison (widow of the lamented President Harrison) the use of the franking privilege for life. The bill was engrossed and passed without opposition.

The M'Leod Case.

Mr. J. O. Floyd, in continuing his remarks of yesterday, alluded to the attack made upon the character of those citizens of the United States, who participated in the struggle of the Canadians for liberty. Liberty! that sacred word ought to be dear to every American! These men were actuated by the same feeling that prompted the fathers of the Revolution to engage in that glorious struggle which terminated in our independence. Some of them had suffered on the gallows, and many were dragging out a miserable existence in a penal colony of Great Britain, yet they had not found a single friend or defender among the numerous members who had spoken on the subject. There had been a charge preferred against Governor Seward, that he was a member of a "Hunter's Lodge," the object of which lodges was to co-operate with Canadian patriots.

Now he, (Mr. Floyd) did not consider that the Governor could be disgraced by being a member of any lodge in the State of New York; but the charge had remained unanswered, either because it was true, or because he wished to make political capital out of the presumption that such was the fact. An attack had also been made upon the decision of the Supreme Court of the State of New York; upon this he had nothing to say—he believed they had acted with American feeling, and according to their own convictions of right. He then alluded to the shame of exchanging McLeod, in the event of his conviction, for the American now suffering under the punishment of the British laws.—He gave it its hearty concurrence, as the means best adopted to set the matter at rest. Great Britain, by accepting a pardon for M'Leod would acknowledge the justice of his punishment, as would the United States by accepting a pardon for the American prisoners. He concluded by expressing a hope that the information sought for the resolution would not be denied.

SATURDAY, Sept. 4. In the Senate, the Ordinance Bill from the House was taken up, discussed at some length, and laid over to Monday.

The question was then taken on the Revenue Bill, and the motion of Mr. Woodbury, was to amend the Bill by exempting Coffee and Tea from duties, and it was decided in the affirmative, 39 to 10.

Mr. Allen moved to exempt salt from duties.

Mr. Walker wished to amend the amendment so as to include gunny bags.

Mr. Preston objected to this—pending which question, the Senate adjourned.

In the House, Mr. J. Q. Adams spoke on the McLeod resolution in defence of Mr. Webster's course on that subject.

After Mr. Adams had concluded, on motion of Mr. Boardman, the resolution was laid on the table—yeas 109, nays 70.

The Senate's amendment to the Fortification Bill, allowing \$30,000 for military surveys was finally concurred in—and that bill is passed.

Indian Intelligence.

On Friday, the 20th ult. Lieut. and Adjt. Anderson, of the 2d Infantry, in command of a small detachment of his Regiment, being conducted by the Indian whom he had previously captured, surrounded, at night, a camp of *Aleck-Tustenuggee's* people, and at day-light fired a volley and rushed into it. One squaw was killed, and six others with three children, captured. The warriors, number unknown, effected their escape, though some of them, it is supposed, were wounded. Two Companies of Dragoons, under Capt. FULTON, were upon their trail a few hours afterwards, and in full pursuit of them immediately.

Twenty-seven Indians, of *Tigertail's* and *Aleck's* bands, came in to Tampa a few days since, and surrendered, having left their hostile chiefs.

Capt. ALEXANDER, 6th Infantry, with a part of his Regiment, discovered one of *Tigertail's* camps, recently, in the *Homoscassa hammack*, and destroyed a field of corn—the last one, so the Indian guide said, belongind to that chief.

Lieut. ROGERS, of the Dragoons, pursued an Indian, the other day, on horse back, and finding some difficulty in drawing his sword, actually rode over him and took him prisoner.

Capt. GWINN, 8th Infantry, with his Company, captured three of *Tigertail's* warriors, a few days since, and sent them to Tampa. He was, by last accounts in pursuit of a large party to which those warriors belonged.

All the above are in addition to the 27 Indians already reported as coming in at Tampa.—Such a week's success, if continued, as this, will soon gather all the remainder of the hostile bands still left in Florida. [St. Augustin News.]

The Salem Advertiser states that Mr. Townsend, a tanner and currier, of Danvers, had his arm shockingly mangled on the afternoon of Thursday; by getting entangled in some machinery, while at work. The surgeon, however, thinks he can save the arm and the patient, without amputation

Awful Riot! Several Lives Lost!!

Our city was thrown into great excitement last night. It originated from a quarrel that took place Thursday night, on Columbia street between a few negroes and whites, in which one of the latter was stabbed and cut awfully, so that is thought he cannot live.

In consequence of this, two or three thousand persons collected around the houses of the negroes on Sixth street, East of Broadway. The negroes apprehensive of an affray, had armed themselves with muskets, and fired upon the crowd. The Mayor informs us he thinks two whites and two negroes are killed, and about 15 to 20 wounded, mostly whites.

During the affray a cannon was brought up, loaded with slugs, and fired down Sixth street two or three times raking the streets, but with what effect is not yet known. The Mayor, who was on the ground all night, called out two military companies the Greys and Guards, and both squares from Fifth to Seventh, are guarded by, and under control of the military and a large body of armed volunteers, the negroes being all confined to their houses.

No destruction of property of any consequence has taken place.

The city is still in great excitement, and a special meeting of the Council is to be held at 10 o'clock this morning, when strong measures will undoubtedly be taken to preserve the peace of the city.

A Town Meeting of the citizens generally, is immediately held for the same purpose. [Cincinnati Republican.

Arrested.

A young man, named George Rowe, Jr., was arrested yesterday morning, under the following circumstances:

Some time back when in the employ of Messrs Pope & Aspinwall, with whom he was engaged in the capacity of porter, it was his duty to deliver goods from the various warehouses in which they were deposited. Among other goods which the firm had at the time, was a large quantity of wool, of the various sorts, and some of it fine washed Buenos Ayres wool, and of this latter sort, it was discovered, a day or two since, that twenty-five bales were missing. Enquiries were set on foot to ascertain whither it had gone and all the draymen who had hauled from the warehouse were closely questioned. The result was that it was ascertained that the bales had been shipped off by Rowe to Baltimore, sold there at auction for cash, and the proceeds, amounting to between two and three thousand dollars remitted to him here.

In addition to this crime, Rowe is charged with another, of defrauding his present employers, Messrs. J. Lovering & Co., with whom he has been about two months, of the sum of \$1000 in the following way: Some weeks since he was sent to the Bank with the sum of \$1810 to deposite, but made a deposite of only \$810, putting the remaining \$1000 into his pocket, and on his way back to the store, prefixing the figure one to the entry in the Bank book, so as to make it read \$1810. This theft was not discovered until the settlement of the books, when it became apparent. Rowe is now in prison, and active exertions are making to ascertain if any other thefts have been committed. [Phil. U. S. Gazette.]

The Shower of Blood.

With reference to the recent 'Shower of Flesh and Blood,' in Lebanon, Tenn., which so greatly puzzled the philosophers of that vicinity, the National Intelligencer publishes a communication from Benjamin Hallowell, Principal of the Alexandria Boarding school, which gives to the singular phenomenon a ready explanation by a well ascertained fact in the economy of insects. He quotes from the National History of insects by Kirby and Spence, some statements on this subject. Many species of the Butterfly when they emerge from the chrysalis state discharge a reddish fluid, which, when their number is considerable, has often produced an appearance of blood similar to that observed in Tennessee.—This fact has been long known, being recorded as early as 1553.

The most interesting account of an event of this kind is given by Reaumur who states that in July, 1608, the country about Aix was covered with what appeared to be a shower of blood. The citizens were greatly alarmed, but their terror was somewhat abated by the explanation of the mystery by M. Peirsee, a philosopher of that place, who had first discovered the cause of the phenomenon by noticing in chrysalis which he had in his cabinet. Further information on the subject may be found in Comstock's Physiology, and in No. 74 of Harper's Family Library. Mr Hallowell states that the instance mentioned in the Nashville account, of flesh appearing with the blood, no doubt was the result of the insects having perished in the process of transformation. Even when thus explained, the phenomenon is most curious and well desrves the attention of naturalists.

Almost a Shocking Accident.

On Saturday last, as a number of children were playing about a well in Watertown, one of them (a little girl about 6 year old) climbed upon the well spout and leaned against the curb, when her feet slipped and she was precipitated to the bottom of the well, which is 28 feet deep from the top of the curb. Two men happened to be near, who instantly went to the well, and called to the girl, who answered them. The bucket was lowered and she was told to get into it and hold on, which she did, and was quickly drawn up uninjured, with the exception of a few slight bruises.

Her preservation is the more remarkable, as there was but 18 inches of water in the well at the time.

Fatal Accident.

Mr. William Evans, a seaman on board the schooner Monitor, lying at Fish Island, was so badly wounded on Saturday, that he died in a few hours. He was engaged with others in discharging the cargo, consisting of coal, when by some means, the derick, or upright post, forming part of the crane, used in hoisting, broke asunder, and falling, struck the unfortunate man upon the back of the neck. He was taken to the hospital, and surgical aid immediately called, but without avail. He remained in a state of insensibility for about four hours, when he died. He was about 28 years of age, and formerly resided in Philadelphia, where he was engaged, as we are informed, in the printing business. [N. Bedford Register.]

CURIOUS EXPERIMENT IN THE MANAGEMENT OF PIGS. The following experiment has been made by a gentleman of Norfolk: Six pigs of nearly equal weight, were put to keeping at the same time, and treated the same as to food and litter for seven weeks. Three of them were left to shift for themselves, as to cleanliness; the other three were kept as clean as possible by a man employed for the purpose, with a curry-comb and brush. The last consumed, in seven weeks, fewer peas by five bushels than the other three, yet weighed more, when killed, by two stone and four pounds upon the average.

A man by the name of Yoho was shot in Virginia, about two miles below this place, on Thursday night last week. He received upwards of twenty shot in his side, and died on Friday morning. He was discovered before he died, in great distress, but refused to tell what ailed him. The supposition is that he was shot by some one who was compelled to watch his premises, in order to drive away trespassers, and thus prevent the destruction of property.

Another Shower of Flesh and Blood.

A correspondent of the Daily Mail [illegible] Amesbury Mills that on Sept. 8 a singular phenomenon happened in Kensington, a [illegible] from that place.

There had been a drizzling rain during part of the day until about 4 o'clock in the afternoon, when the rain stopped and the [illegible] began gradually to assume a brassy [illegible] the whole heavens above seemed a [illegible] The sky continued to grow more bright [illegible] bout a quarter past 5, when almost [illegible] became of burnished red, and in a few [illegible] it rained moderately, a thick liquid of [illegible] pearance of blood clothing fields and [illegible] two miles in circumference, in a bloody garment. The bloody rain continued [illegible] ten minutes, when it suddenly cleared and the atmosphere became so [illegible] that over coats were needed. It caused wonder and astonishment among the inhabitants, I assure you, and well it might, [illegible] lar and unaccountable was the phenomenon.

I have been shown by a citizen of [illegible] some of the matter that fell, and it has [illegible] pearance of clotted blood, and I think [illegible] a similar liquid, from account, to that lately fell in a shower at Tennessee.

Yours, &c., W. [illegible]

The Mary Rogers Case.

The Mayor has received such information [illegible] leads him to think that the murderers of [illegible] Rogers may at last be discovered; and [illegible] or, we find, is also fully persuaded that [illegible] has been murdered.

The spot at which this unfortunate [illegible] her life, is believed to have been discovered [illegible] little boy living at Weehawken brought [illegible] days since to his mother, a hat tassel, [illegible] found in the woods or bushes in the neighbor[illegible] hood, and some other articles of female [illegible] Information of this having reached the [illegible] he visited the mother, was shown by the [illegible] the place, and there found other pieces [illegible] clothes and indications around of a violent [illegible] gle having taken place.

Among the article found, were a parasol, shawl, a pocket handkerchief, and an [illegible] garment, supposed to be her's. Fragments of garments were found in the bushes. The [illegible] was visited by the Mayor, the District At[illegible] Dr. Cook, and others, on Saturday and [illegible] last, and the gentlemen were satisfied [illegible] scene, the centre of a close thicket, [illegible] general appearance of the place, that [illegible] theatre of outrage. We trust that this [illegible] ry will lead to an elucidation of this [illegible] As the evidence is yet concealed, we [illegible] yet, no comments to make, but merely [illegible] conclusions to which the Mayor has [illegible] [N. Y. Tatler.

[From the Philadelphia National Gazette.]

Bank of the United States.

The efforts of the Directors of the Bank of the United States to resuscitate the institution [illegible] after an honest and earnest trial proved [illegible] The vast indebtedness of the Bank and the [illegible] urgency of creditors of every class have finally [illegible] the Directors to abandon formally all projects [illegible] tinuing the bank in any shape, except to wind [illegible] concerns, a result which has been for some time [illegible] anticipated. We announced on Saturday that [illegible] rectors had made a general assignment of [illegible] bank to five assignees. The assignment, [illegible] not general, although it includes the great [illegible] property of the bank.

Respecting the propriety of the course now [illegible] by the Directors there can be no doubt. The [illegible] of the Bank will, of course, be greatly re[illegible] there will be the better chance of saving [illegible] which still remain, from sacrifices for partial [illegible]

DAMAGE BY LIGHTNING. We learn [illegible] Mr Leonard, of the Worcester Express [illegible] barn belonging to Mr. Joseph Flagg, [illegible] ston, was struck by lightning on Saturday [illegible] ing, and was consumed, together with a [illegible] about 50 tons of hay.

The same evening, the jail in Norwich, [illegible] was struck. The lightning damaged the [illegible] ing somewhat, and threw a stone into a [illegible] close by the walls, in which was a man [illegible] some repairs. The stone struck the man [illegible] killed him.

Mr. A. J. Rowe, of the Norwich Express, [illegible] severely injured last Thursday morning at [illegible] borough. He was standing on the side of [illegible] while in the act of throwing off a parcel, [illegible] den gust of wind blew the door of the [illegible] house to, and he was caught between it and [illegible] car. One of his arms was broken, and he [illegible] otherwise much braised. One of the brake[illegible] was also considerably injured from the same [illegible]

We understand that Mr. Jonas L. Sibley, [illegible] U. S. Marshal for this District, met with [illegible] vere accident Wednesday. Just as the steam[illegible] boat General Lincoln was starting from [illegible] wharf, he, in attempting to put a newspaper [illegible] board, fell into the dock between the wharf [illegible] the boat, and broke his leg in two places.

STOLEN MONEY RECOVERED. The [illegible] age containing the \$20,000 in notes, [illegible] from the Farmers' Bank of Virginia, at [illegible] ville has been recovered. It was concealed [illegible] a tomb in a church yard. One of the officers [illegible] the bank is suspected, and is undergoing an ex[illegible] amination.

THE GREAT BRITISH IRON STEAMER. This monster of the deep is 3000 tons, [illegible] horse power of 1000 or more. It is expected that she will make the voyage across the At[illegible] lantic in ten days. She will be ready to [illegible] from Bristol to New York next spring.

DARING THEFT. A timepiece was stolen from the vestry of the Rev. Mr. Towne's Church on Sunday last between the forenoon and afternoon services. A window curtain was also taken, apparently to wrap the timepiece in for concealment. [Advertiser.

The Mechanics' Fair, this year, "will be the grandest display of American ingenuity ever [illegible] held in the U. S. It will commence on the [illegible]

Importation of Oil into the United States [illegible] ring the month of August 1841—Sperm, 11[illegible] bbls. or 366,344 gals. Whale, 16,250 bbls. [illegible] 511,875 gals. Ships 10—Barks 2.

A barn belonging to Mr. Joseph Flagg, [illegible] Boylston, was struck by lightning on Saturday evening, and was consumed. together with [illegible] cow and about 50 tons of hay.

The Cultivator circulates extensively in every town in Massachusetts, and has a large circulation in every State in the Union, particularly in the New-England States, which makes it a superior channel for advertisers.

MARRIAGES.

In this city, 19th ult, Capt. Wm. Robinson to Miss Eliza C. Pratt, all of Freetown.

In South Dedham, on Tuesday morning, Hon. W[illegible] B. Bannister, of Newburyport, to Miss Z. P. G[illegible] late Principal of the Ipswich Young Ladies' Seminary.

In South Abington, 7th inst, Mr. James Osborn to Miss Mary Howe.

In Franklin, 5th inst, Elias Metcalf, Esq., to Miss Mary Cleaveland, all of F.

In Lyman, Me., 18th ult, Mr. Samuel P. Hill, of Charlestown, Mass, to Miss Elizabeth Hemmenway of L.

In Randolph, 5th inst, Mr. Wm Howe to Miss Catharine Willard.

In Charlestown, Mr. Wm. Story, of Dorchester, to Miss Persis Lewis, of Boston.

In Raymond, Me. Aug 26, Mr. George Small, 80, to Miss Dorcas Barton, 55. This youthful groom led his bride to the altar after an impromptu courtship of one HOUR!

DEATHS.

this city, James H, son of James Standish, of , Me, 6 mos; 4th inst, John R., youngest son of J. S. Wiggin, 2; 1st inst, Adelaide B, daughter r. Joseph Sargent, 5½ mos; Ann L, only daughter r. R. H. Clouston, 2 yrs and 7 mos; Julia F., gest child of Mr. E. C. Milliken, 9 mos; 5th inst, Eliza Cunningham, 61; John J, youngest son of J. Peeler, 11 weeks.
Roxbury, on Monday morning, Mrs. Sarah B, of Mr. H. C. Rasemeyer, 24.
Cabotville, 5th inst, Hannah E, youngest daugh- f Luke Bemis Jr.
North Bridgewater, 1st inst, of consumption, Mr. C. Tower, 26.
owned on Long Beach, near Bath, Me., Chas. F, f Mr. Joshua Moody, of Boston, 3 yrs 4 mos.
Charlestown, 3d inst, Catherine C, daughter of T. M. Cutter, 6 mos.
Chelsea, 3d inst, Sarah J, only child of Darius d Sarah J. Martin, 15 mos.
Quincy, 4th inst, Mrs. Lucretia, wife of Mr. h Burrill, and daughter of the late Wilson Marsh.
Chester, N. H, 31st ult, Louisa Kendall, daugh- f Isaac H. and Susan P Hazleton, of this city, 21 13 days.
hole number of Deaths in Boston for the week g September 4, 58. Males, 27; Females, 31; born, 4.
consumption, 12, dropsy, 1, debility, 3, dropsy e brain, 1, bowel complaint, 6, scarlet fever, 2, tery, 6, infantile, 2, fits, 2, teething, 1, croup, 3, ge, 2, cholera infantum, 6, canker in the bowels, olera morbus, 1, inflammation of the bowels, 1, s fever, 1, cramp in the stomach, 1, gangrene, 1, pelas, 1, intemperance, 1, disease of the heart, 1, fever, 1.

VIEW OF THE MARKETS.

Boston, September 11.

shes. There have been no receipts of any impor- this week, and prices remain about the same as reported.

oals. The transactions consist of 4 a 5 cargoes Scotia, $7 per chaldron, principally on time.— e has been but one importation of English since st report; prices remain nominally the same; 20 es Anthracite arrived to-day from Philadelphia.

offee. There has been but little done in the mar- r this article since the last report, and prices re- about the same; 600 bags Porto Cabello sold at 1½c; Rio, 11 a 11¼, and Java, government, 13c ; 400 bags St. Domingo, 9¼ a 9½c, 6 mos cr.— English market, at the last accounts, was very with somewhat of a speculative demand, in con- ce of the rise in Tea, and the public sales went 6d to 1s advance.

Fish. Owing to the damp weather there has been thing done in packing fish. Sales from stores of rod $2 37, and large do., suitable for packing, a 2 58; Haddock, late catch, $1 87, and Hake 1 12 per quintal. The arrivals of Mackerel during eek, have been principally sold at $6¼, 10 and r bbl.

ides. The market continues to sustain the ad- noticed in former reports; sales during the past consist of 1000 a 1100 Pernambuco, at 12c per 500 do. do. 12 c per lb; 400 Porto Rico, 13c do; Curacoa, 13½ a 14c; some few sales Calcuttas at ous prices. Of the expected arrival of Califor- he sale of which has been before reported, 22,000 been resold at 13½c per lb, equal to 6 mos cr.

ops. Very little doing in the article, some par- of new crop have been brought to market, and sold out inspection. There have been no sales yet to lish prices; a few bales of 1840 sold at 12 a 14c b. The estimate of duty had fallen to about ,000 in London, without producing any animation market.

lasses. There have been no sales of any im- nce since the last report; a cargo Cuba tart was for a southern market, at 19c, and a sale of 50 o was made at 20c per gal, equal to 6 mos cr; ncipal holders of Cuba are not disposed to sell the reported prices, owing partly to the late advance rain, and a corresponding effect on whiskey, and domestic spirits, and the great falling off in im- during the last three months, being nearly ten nd hhds. The business done in retailing qual- tablishes a firm market; Havana sweet, 23c, tad, 26c, Porto Rico, 30c, and most descriptions for higher prices.

ed. Heerds Grass is very scarce and in good nd. Clover Seed remains the same. Red top is higher.

lt. A cargo Cadiz sold on terms not public; hhds Liverpool $2 per hhd, on time, 2000 bags good fine have been taken from first hands, princi for a southern market, at $1 60, and 1000 bags shade less, equal to cash.

gar. There has been a steady demand to meet rail trade, and some parcels have been taken by s. The sales of the week consist of 500 boxes n brown, 7½ a 8½; prime descriptions scarce and at the highest quotation; 200 boxes white, 9½ per lb; Brazil white 8½c; a recent importation nilla at supposed 9½c per lb. The sales by auc- consist of a cargo Porto Rico, 321 hhds, 6½ a 7½c , 4 mos cr; 40 boxes Havana white, 6½ a 9½, and t brown at 7c per lb, 4 mos.

a. There has been considerable done in the t since the last report; 10 a 1200 chests Sou- and Congou were taken for the Canada market a 42c, principally at the former price; 3 a 500 to the trade, 40c per lb; several parcels Ningyong ted into New York, sold by sample to the trade per lb, 6 mos cr.

ool. The sales of this article during the week been to a fair extent, without any essential change ent prices. Pulled is held rather firmer than it en of late, as the quantity at market is consider- reduced.

FLOUR AND GRAIN MARKET.

ston, Sept. 11. Flour. In the early part week the market was dull, and Genesee, com- rands, sold at $7. On the arrival of the Britan- with advices of an advance of 7s per bbl, in the h market, prices went up 50c per bbl; sales of e common brands were made at 7 50, and since t 7 62, and fancy 7 75, at which rates holders m, at the close of business. Sales 300 bbls ricksburg, 7 50, cash, showing an advance of $1 l, on that description. The stock of all kinds ll, and holders are not anxious to effect sales.— Georgetown and Baltimore, from new wheat, is g, but no sales have yet been made.

ain. The arrivals to-day rather exceed 50,000 s Corn, of which nearly 30,000 bushels yellow ave been sold at 80 a 81c, and some parcels to at about the same prices; a cargo of 4,300 bush- ite, sold yesterday, to arrive, at 80c. The mar- the immediate close, in view of further large ls, momently expected, was less firm, and a dis- n was manifested, by one or two holders, to re- little from the above prices. Sales of Delaware t 50c and a parcel very superior, 3000 bushels, a higher.

ew York, Sept. 7. Flour. Flour is very t a few sales of good brands Genesee have been t $, and there are sellers at that price. Some f fair brands have been taken at a little under Ohio of good report, sold at 6 75.

ain. The price of Rye is 76½c, delivered; 1000 Ohio Corn sold at 70c, 56 lbs—a handsome ar- Sales of canal old Oats at 51c per bushel.

any, Sept. 6. Flour. The prices to-day ctuating, and range as follows; Troy, $7 37½; ork, 7 62; Ohio, 7 25 a 7 37½; Western Ca- 37½ a 7 40; and for some fancy brands as high s asked. Sales are moderate.

ain. The stock on hand is quite small, and the ice for Genesee Wheat, 1 55 a 1 62½, Ohio, 1 50 ; Rye, 75c; Corn, 76 a 78c; Oats, 46 a 48c; a 59.

ilapelphia, Sept. 6. Flour. This morn- perfine has sold at $7, which is the ruling price; mand is moderate. 500 bbls Rye Flour were Saturday at 3 75.

ain. Wheat sold Saturday on the Schuylkill at To-day, a cargo of Southern Wheat, afloat on laware, is held at 1 55; we quote, without sales, lvania Wheat at $1 55. Pennsylvania round Corn sold on Saturday at 70 a 72½c; and 2000 brought 73c.

ltimore, Sept. 6. Flour. Howard St., the rice on Friday closed at $6 37½. Lots, amount- about 700 bbls, were sold at $7, and holders are king various prices, between $7 and 7 50.—

Sales of several parcels of City Mills Flour, compris- ing about 2000 bbls, were made on Saturday at $7.— There were no sales of Wheat on Saturday. The few parcels at market were held over for to-day.

Louisville, Ky., Aug. 25. Flour. The stock is accumulating. During the first of the week Ken- tucky new flour was retailing at $5 50; it has since declined to $5 25. We hear of a sale of 50 bbls of Ohio at $5 25.

Grain. Wheat at the mills, 80c. Corn from the country, 31¼c; oats, 16 a 20c; barley, 62½c per bush- el.

CATTLE AND MEAT MARKET.

Brighton, Monday, Sept. 6. At market, 520 Beef Cattle, 700 Stores, 3800 Sheep, and 420 Swine.

Prices—Beef Cattle—The better qualities of Beef Cattle were scarce, and consequently higher prices were obtained. We quote first quality, 5 50 a 6 00; second quality, 4 75 a 5 50; third quality, 3 a $4.

Stores—A large number of purchasers were at mar- ket, and higher prices were obtained. We quote two year old, $8 a 13; three year old, $14 a 22.

Sheep—Sales quick at a small advance; lots were sold at the following prices: 75c, 1 00, 1 17, 1 25, 1 42, 1 62, 1 92 and 2 25.

Swine—Lots to peddle were sold from 3 to 3½c for Sows and 4 to 4¼ for Barrows; a lot old Barrows, 3½. At retail, from 4 to 5½.

New York, Sept. 6. At market, 800 head of Beef Cattle, including 250 left over last week; 250 were from the South, balance from this State. There was a small improvement in the market, and 700 head were taken at $5 to 7—averaging $6 the 100 lbs.

Cows and Calves were in better demand. 45 were on the ground, and 30 were taken at $24, 30 and 38 each.

Sheep and Lambs went off briskly; 4000 at market, and all taken. Sheep at 1 50 to 4 00, and Lambs at 1 50 to $2 each.

Philadelphia, Sept. 6. 719 head Cattle were offered, principally western beeves; the bulk of sales were from 5 75 to $6 per cwt; extra 6 50, inferior $4, 110 left over.

179 Cows and Calves, sales at $20 a 30; extra 40. Springers 16 to 20. Dry Cows 6 to 14.

Calves in the drove yard 1 26 a 3 00. On the Dela- ware, Jersey 3½ to 4 cents per lb, live weight.

450 Hogs; sales at from 4 50 to 5 00; 50 left over.

3750 Sheep, sales at from 1 25 to 3 25. Lambs on the wharf, Jersey, 1 50 to 2 25. Sales dull.

Baltimore, Sept. 6. Beef Cattle, 100 lbs, 4 75 a 5 75; Calves, good, each, 3 00 a 6 00; Sheep, do do, 1 50 a 3 00; live Hogs, 100 lbs, 4 50 a 5 00.

FANEUIL HALL MARKET.

Vegetables.

RETAIL PRICES.

Potatoes, new, per bushel	62	a	75
Marrow Squash, per lb	1½	a	2
Shell Beans, per quart	8	a	12½
Sweet Corn, per doz		a	12½
Tomatoes, per half peck		a	12½
Turnips, new, per peck		a	12½
Carrots, new, per bunch		a	6
Beets, new, per bunch		a	6
Onions, new, per bunch		a	6
Parsley, half peck		a	25
Cabbages, new, per head	6	a	8
Lettuce, per head	3	a	4
Cucumbers, per doz	8	a	10

Fruit.

Blackberries, per box	12	a	17
Lemons, per doz	17	a	20
Oranges, " "	25	a	50
Water Melons	12½	a	25
Cantelope do	10	a	12
Black Hamburg Grapes, per lb	50	a	62½
White Sweet Water do		a	50
Table Apples, per bush	1 50	a	2 00
" Pears, "	2 00	a	3 00
Dried Apples, per lb	4	a	5
eans, dried, white, per bush	1 50	a	1 75
Plumbs, per box	25	a	37½

PROVISION MARKET.

RETAIL PRICES.

Butter, lump, per lb	27	a	28
" firkin	14	a	18
Cheese, new milk, per lb	7	a	10
" four meal	2	a	4
Eggs, per dozen		a	15
Beef, fresh, per lb	8	a	14
Do corned	6	a	8
Do smoked	8½	a	9
Beef Tallow, per lb	9	a	10
Pork, whole hogs	6	a	6½
Pigs, roasting, per lb	12	a	15
Pork, fresh	10	a	12½
" salted	7	a	9
Hams, Boston, per lb	8½	a	10
" Western, do do	7½	a	8½
Lard, best, per lb	8½	a	10
" Western, per keg	8	a	8½
Tripe, per lb	8	a	10
Pigs Feet, per lb		a	8
Veal	6	a	10
Whole Calves	5	a	7
Chickens, per pr	50	a	1 00
Turkeys, apiece	1 00	a	1 50
Pigeons, per dozen	1 75	a	2 00
Mutton, per lb	6	a	12½
Lamb, per lb	6	a	10

SEED MARKET.

Mustard Seed, brown, per bag	10 00	a	..
" " white, per bag	10 00	a	..
Hemp Seed, per bushel	4 50	a	3 50
Canary Seed, " "	5	a	5 50
Flax Seed, per bushel	1 37	a	1 50
" " American, do do		a	..
Clover, Northern, per pound	12	a	13
" Southern, " "		a	10
" Foreign, " "		a	..
" White Dutch, per lb	20	a	25
" Lucerne, or French	30	a	33
Timothy, or Herds Grass, bush		a	4 00
Red Top, bushel, northern		a	1 50
" Southern, bush	50	a	60
Orchard Grass, "	3 00	a	..
Millet "	2 00	a	2 50
Buckwheat "		a	1 00
Barley, per bushel		a	1 00
Winter Rye "		a	1 25

COAL AND WOOD MARKET.

RETAIL PRICES.

White Ash, per 2000 lbs		a	8 00
Newcastle, do	10 00	a	10 00
Orrel, do	10 00	a	10 00
Sydney, do		a	8 50
Peach Orchard, do do		a	8 50
Peach Mountain, do do		a	8 50
Coke, per chaldron		a	6 50
Charcoal, per basket	32	a	37
Eastern Wood, dry, per cord		a	6 00
Ordinary do do, do do		a	5 00
Country do, do do	7 00	a	8 00

HIDE MARKET.

Buenos Ayres, dry hide per lb	15½	a	16
Pernambuco, dry salted	11½	a	12
Rio Grande	15	a	16
St. Salvador		a	..
Maranham	12	a	12½
California	13	a	13½
West-Indian	13	a	14
African	15	a	18
Green, slaughtered	5½	a	5¾
Calcutta, cow, green salted	1 00	a	1 45
" " " light		a	..
" dry	75	a	1 25

LEATHER MARKET.

Philad., best tannage, per lb	30	a	32
" country, per lb	27	a	29
Baltimore, city tannage	29	a	30
" dry hide	23	a	25
New York, red, light	22	a	24
" " middling	20	a	22
" " overweight	18	a	20
Boston, " slaughter	21	a	22
" dry hide	21	a	22
Slaughter Upper in the rough		a	24

LIME MARKET.

Thomaston, per cask	70	a	80
Camden	65	a	70
L'Etang, St. George Co's		a	.
white lump	1 25	a	1 50
" 2d quality	1 00	a	1 12
" common	75	a	80

HAY MARKET.

Good Country, old, per hund	1 00	a	1 12
Good Country, new hay, per hund	1 00	a	1 10
Straw	45	a	55

WOOL MARKET.

American, common to ¼ blood	33	a	36
" " " ½ "	38	a	40
" " " ¾ "	42	a	44
Pulled Wool, superfine	42	a	43
No. 1, Lambs'	37	a	40
No. 2, "	26	a	30
No. 3, "	18	a	20

GRINDSTONES.

Per ton of 2000 lbs. rough	18 00	a	20 00
do do do finished	28 00	a	30 00

HOP MARKET.

1st sort, Mass. 1840, per lb	13	a	14
2d " " "		a	..

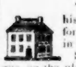
PLASTER PARIS.

Per ton, 2240 lbs, cash	2 00	a	2 25

Board Wanted

IN the country, 10 or 15 miles from the city, in a retired situation, for a single lady. Apply at this office. Boston, Sept. 11, 1841.

Farm for Sale.



THE Subscriber being about to change his business and remove from town, offers for sale that valuable **Farm,** well known in the neighborhood as the Boyoton Farm. Said Farm is pleasantly situated in Saugus, on the old road between Boston and Salem, and six miles from Boston, and three miles from Lynn, contains 100 acres of Land divided into Tillage, Mowing, Pasturage and Marsh, producing this season about 60 tons of Hay. It is situated near the Chelsea beach, where great quantities of sea manure can be obtained. The Farm is also well supplied with Fruit Trees, and offers an excellent opportunity for a Gardener. The Farm can be examined and its produce seen, by application to the subscriber on the premises. Part of the purchase money can lay on mortgage for some years.
EBENEZER D. DRAPER.
Saugus, Sept. 7, 1841. tf—sept11

Guns, Cranberry Rakes, Lead Troughs.

LEMUEL LELAND, 2d., at his old stand, continues to manufacture best steel and other Rifles, stub and twist patent chambers and other double Guns, stub and twist patent chambers and all kinds of Fowling Pieces and Pistols. Repairing done as usual.

Cranberry Rakes, cast steel teeth, bass wood, made to order.

Also, L. L. would inform the inhabitants of Middlesex county, Mass., that he is agent for using and vending Dennis' Patent Lead Troughs, the only sure remedy for destroying canker worms. All orders would be thankfully received.
Sherburne, Sept. 1, 1841. 3mo—sept11

A. S. JORDAN,

SIGN OF THE ORIGINAL GOLDEN COMB.

No. 2, Milk, two doors from Washington street, Boston, Manufacturer of Combs and Pocket Books, Importer and Dealer in Fancy Goods and PERFUMERY.

HAVING twice obtained the first premium for the **Tortoise Shell Work,** at the Fares, both of the Massachusetts Mechanic's Association, Boston, and the American Institute, New York—and believing them to excel in utility, beauty and finish, would invite attention to more than two hundred different patterns of **Wrought and Plain Combs,** of the latest and most fashionable sizes.

Tortoise Shell Hair Bands—Horn and Metallic Combs, of every description.

Fancy Tortoise Shell Work—Fine Ivory Combs.

Two hundred different patterns of Pocket Books and Wallets.

Note and Bank Books; Scissors; Pen and Pocket Knives; Needles and Pins; Razors; Fancy Articles; Games and Toys; Card Cases; Steel Pens; Hair Oils; Balm of Columbia; Fancy Soaps for Shaving and Toilet; Genuine Farina Cologne.

Dr. Church's Tooth Powder; Every variety of Ladies' and Gentlemen's Toilet Articles.

Broches, a well selected assortment of every quality and price.

Miniature Ivory's, and Settings.

Gold and Plated Lockets, for Miniature and Hair.

Balm of America.

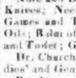
☞ **Combs made to Order or Repaired.** ☜

DEALERS WILL DO WELL TO CALL.

July 31. tf.

Valuable Real Estate in Framingham

For Sale.



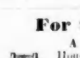
The "Tilton Estate" so called, pleasantly situated in the centre of Framingham Village is offered for sale. The house and out-buildings, which are of modern construction, were built a few years since by Homer Tilton, Esq., in a very thorough manner, and possess every conveneince for a genteel residence.—The land (1 3-4 acres) is covered with fruit trees, most of which are in full bearing, and embrace a great variety of the choicest fruit.

The proximity of this Estate to the Rail-road depot in Framingham, being but fifteen minutes drive, and to and from which a line of coaches run, three times a day, renders it particularly desirable for the man of business. The above will be sold a bargain and immediate possession given, by applying to C. P. & W. P. Sanger, No. 175, Washington st., William Buckminster, Esq. Editor of the Cultivator, or Obed Winter, Esq, near the premises.
July 31. tf.

Save your Money!

AND instead of buying new goods, pick up your Silk, Merino, M. De Laine and other dresses which have become soiled or faded, and send them to that old and well established Dye House in Boston, "BARRETT'S," from which they will be returned with every appearance of NEW. Goods returned in a week, and prices as low as at any other place, which may be proved by any one, by ascertaining what others charge before bringing to our office, where they will be taken as LOW, IF NOT LOWER, and done in a superior style. BARRETT & BROTHER'S,
aug28—3mo 35 Cornhill, Boston.

For Sale in Medford.



A delightful situation, consisting of a House and ten rooms in it, nearly new, with out-buildings, and from 1 to 2 acres of choice land, with a variety of choice fruit and shrubbery, within ten minutes walk of the rail road depot and likewise of the church and a good school. Part of the purchaser's money may lay from 5 to 7 years, or it may be exchanged for a good farm well situated. Inquire of NOAH JOHNSON, on the premises. tf—aug21

Farm for Sale.

A SMALL FARM, situated in the south part of Framingham. For farther particulars enquire of SAMUEL CURTIS, 15 Washington St., or the Subscriber on the premises. SAMUEL BALLORD.
Aug. 21. tf.

Cash Paid for Wool.

AT THE WOOL STORE, near the Post Office, Worcester, by BOWEN & BEACH.
July 17. tf.

Lemon Syrup Labels,

NEATLY printed in two colors, for sale at this office june 13

The Highest Premium Plough.

PROUTY & MEARS have long devoted great attention to the construction and manufacture of **Ploughs,** with a view of perfecting this useful implement; and their **Patent Centre Draught Plough** is highly admired by many thousand farmers who have used them.

Besides their high character from their extensive use and excellent work, they have taken the **Highest Premiums** at a number of Ploughing Matches of County Agricultural Societies, and at several grand Exhibitions of Mechanic Associations, **Premiums** and **Diplomas** have been awarded for the excellence of these **Ploughs.**

At a thorough trial of Ploughs at Harlæm, under the American Institute, which was open to the whole Union, able judges examined fully into their merits, and decided in favor of the Centre Draught Plough; and a Gold Medal was awarded to Prouty & Mears for the **Best Plough,** requiring the **Least Draught,** and doing the work in the **Most Perfect Manner.**

One of the most important trial of Ploughs that ever took place, was held at Worcester in October last, under the Trustees of the Massachusetts Agricultural Society. Distinguished men were appointed judges, who made a fair and thorough investigation into the qualities of the Ploughs, and their work, measuring the width and depth of the furrow, and by a Dynamometer ascertaining precisely the power of draught; and those who were well skilled in ploughing, held the Ploughs themselves, to learn which run the best, and held the most easy. After this complete trial, in which many Ploughs were engaged, as competition was invited from all parts of the country, the judges awarded to

PROUTY & MEARS, OF BOSTON,
The Premium of $100.

For the best Plough that will turn the sod over and lay it flat; regard being had to the **Strength** of the Plough, **Easiness** of Draught, **Excellence** of work, **and its Cheapness."**

To Charles Howard, of Hingham, the premium of $75, " for the best plough that will turn the sod on the edge or obliquely, and not flat; regard being had to the above qualities."

The following table from the report of the Committee, shows how many inches of furrow each plough turned over to 112 pounds of draught.

FOR FLAT FURROWS.

By Prouty & Mears, Boston,	27½
Chas. Howard, Hingham,	25
Roggles, Nourse & Mason, Worcester,	24
Barnaby & Moores, Ithica, N. Y.	18½
E. G. Whiting, Rochester, N. Y.	14
Another Plough by Prouty & Mears,	26
" " Charles Howard,	25

Laying the sod on the edge is a method of ploughing seldom practised by good farmers, and when preferred, it can be accomplished by proper management with a good plough for flat work. We did not compete in this manner of ploughing, being desirous to excel **only** in the **best way.**

In turning the furrow over flat, the only way in which these ploughs were brought into competition, Howard's plough turned over only 25 inches to 112 pounds of draught, while the Plough of Prouty & Mears, with the same draught, turned over 27 1-2 inches—**one tenth more than any other Plough.**

This saving of **one tenth of the labor,** to say nothing of the **superior work,** would soon pay for a plough; and in wearing out a plough, it would save the price of several. So it is plain to every observing farmer, that it is better to buy the centre draught Plough, than to have Howard's or any other plough in the above trial, **gratis.**

The most approved method of ploughing among intelligent farmers, is **turning the furrow over flat,** in order to shut in and destroy the weeds and grass, and cause a decomposition of vegetable matter beneath the surface, that the soil may become enriched by the gasses evolved in fermentation.

This important principle in husbandry is completely accomplished by the centre draught Plough, and with superiority of work are combined the valuable qualities of **easy draught, strength,** and **cheapness.**

Let every farmer consider the great importance of saving **one tenth** of the labor of his teams. It is an item in economy, that will soon swell to a large sum, well worthy attention in the purchase of ploughs.

We manufacture these ploughs of various sizes, and the materials and work are superior also. We have an extensive assortment of the most substantial and neatly finished ploughs ever offered in this market, and trust that we shall give satisfaction to those who favor us with their orders.
Nos. 19 & 20 North Market Street, Boston.
march 13 D. PROUTY & CO.

E. Davis's Oxygenated Soap.

THE Improved **Oxygenated Soap** as a Cosmetic, and for Shaving, stands unrivalled. It is a composition in which pure Caustic Alkali is exhibited in its mildest form, united with a large portion of Oxygen—a substance so well known to be essential to life, that it has obtained, in its gaseous form, the name of Vital Air.

In external applications, especially when aided by the cleansing virtues of soap, it has a beneficial effect. It renders the skin soft and pliable, and preserves it in a healthy state; it gives it the bloom and purity of youth, and by its invigorating and strengthening qualities, enables the skin to perform its functions, known to be so necessary to the economy of nature for the preservation of beauty and the enjoyment of health. It removes all cutaneous eruptions, and is recommended as the best remedy for roughness of the hands, freckles, etc., that has ever been offered to the public.

The above, together with a good assortment of Windsor and Fancy Soap, is for sale in any quantity on reasonable terms by A. G. Peck & Co., No. 57 Kilby and 54 Water streets, and Brewer, Stevens & Cushing, No. 90 Washington st., and Geo. H. Chapman, No. 70 State st., up stairs, and E. Davis, Manufacturer's Establishment, Cambridge, Mass.
July 31. 6mo.

Fire and Marine Insurance.

THE **Manufacturer's Insurance Company** with a capital of **$300,000,** all of which has been paid in, and invested according to law, continue to Insure Dwelling Houses, Warehouses, manufactories, Machinery, Goods, Merchandise, Household Furniture, and every description of personal property against loss or damage by fire.

—ALSO—

Vessels, Property, and Freight against the perils of the sea.

☞ Stockholders in incorporated and unincorporated Companies, and partners in trade, may have separate insurance on their Shares, or interest in such companies.

☞ Explanation of the terms and rates of premium (by letter or otherwise) will be communicated to persons desirous of obtaining such information, at the Company's Office, 59 State St., Boston.
G. W. CARTWRIGHT, President.
SAMUEL HUNT, Secretary. 6mo—may22

Franklin Fire Place Cooking Stove.

NOTICE is hereby given that MR. LEVI CHACE of Fall River, Mass., has been appointed my AGENT for the United States, for the sale of Rights, and the transaction of other business in relation to my **Franklin Fire Place Cooking Stove;** and the public are cautioned against purchasing, or transacting business with any other person as an Agent. Said Chace has the power to dispose of Rights for States and Counties, and is the only person who has such power. J. L. LOTHROP.
june12—tf

Sea Elephant Oil.

6000 GALLONS of a very superior article, bleached, at 75 cents per gallon, warranted to burn as well as Oil usually sold from $1.00 to $1.25.

Also:—A prime article bleached Oil, at 50 cents per gallon, at retail. For sale by
CHAMBERLAIN & FOSTER,
Corner of Hanover and Salem streets.
May 22. tf.

Union Hotel---Brighton.

THE Subscriber would respectfully inform his friends and the public, that the old Mansion House near the cattle Market has been thoroughly repaired and newly fitted and furnished, and he has opened it under the above name, where he pledges himself to spare no pains nor expense to make every one "*at home*" who may favor him with their patronage.
nov28—tf JOHN DAVIS

Day's Improved Axletree.

N. C. DAY'S **Patent Improevd Axeltree,** for Wheel Vehicles of all descriptions. In offering this improved Axletree to the public, the inventor feels a confident assurance that the great advantage it possesses in saving power, wear and tear, and in other respects, is such, as when known, will not fail to secure its extensive and general use.

The Axletree is so constructed as to constantly carry with it a quantity of grease, and when properly attached to the stock and inserted in the hub, (as represented in the above cut,) will prevent all dirt and water from getting in between the Axletree and box, better than anything of the kind, to my knowledge, ever yet before the public, as will be obvious to any one who examines it.

One of the greatest advantages of this improvement is that of effectually preventing the Axletree from becoming dry and heated, and thereby spoiled, which frequently happens with those of the common form.

The inventor having used the common Axletree almost every day for seven years, and those of his own invention for the last year, can assure the public from his own experience, that the means used by him in his improvement for keeping out the dirt and water from the arm of the Axletree, and reservoir which constantly carries with it a quantity of grease, completely answers the purpose, and that the Axletree is thereby effectually prevented from becoming dry and heated.

The inventor having been at considerable expense in perfecting and testing this improved Axeltree, has taken out letters patent for the same, and the public are duly cautioned against any infringements thereon, as they will be strictly noticed by legal prosecutions.

I would further give notice that I have appointed Messrs. David Prouty & Co., Nos. 19 and 20 North Market Street, Boston, my sole agents for the sale of my Axeltrees, who have now on hand and are constantly receiving from the factory a general assortment of them, which are made of the best materials and in a superior style and finish which they will sell at reasonable prices. N. C. DAY, Patentee.
Lunenburg, March 27, 1841.

Jayne's Hair Tonic,

For the Growth, Preservation, and Restoration of the Hair.

THIS is an excellent article, and has in numerous instances produced a fine growth of Hair on the heads of persons who had been bald for years.

The following communication from the Rev. Professor Eaton, of Hamilton College, New York, in addition to hundreds of others equally respectable, should remove the doubts of every reasonable person of the uniform and singular efficacy of Jayne's Hair Tonic.

Hamilton, N. Y. Feb. 15th, 1840.

Dr. D. Jayne—Dear Sir: I cannot say my hair is restored, but I can say that it appears to be in as rapid a process of restoration as could reasonably be expected. I had not finished the first bottle, before a decided change was manifest over the bald part of my head to which it was applied. A new growth of fine glossy hair, much like that of an infant appeared, and has continued to increase, and I have had it cut two or three times. I have recently commenced upon the third bottle, but have been a good deal irregular in the use of the "Tonic" from the first, and from this cause I apprehend that the effect is at present less than it otherwise would have been.

I began the use of the Tonic with little or no faith that it would ever be successful on my head, though I felt entire confidence in your statements of what it had done to others, and I was as much surprised as delighted, when I saw the effect. You recollect the appearance of my head when in your office. I assure you the hair has been nearly, if not quite an inch long at the times I have had it cut, on those parts which were nearly destitute of any when you saw me. It was, however, very fine, though quite thick. I am flushed with sanguine hopes of final success in the diligent use of your Tonic, which (amidst all the HAIR HUMBUGS which have been advertised in the papers,) I am constrained to believe is what it claims to be, and that it WILL MAKE THE HAIR GROW, and no mistake, at least on some heads. Geo. W. Eaton,

Professor in the Hamilton Literary and Theological Seminary.

For sale Wholesale and Retail by SYMONDS & WHEELER, agents for Dr. D. Jayne, No. 231, Washington St., under Marlboro' Hotel, and SOLOMON CARTER, corner of Hanover and Portland streets, Boston. Also by S. Kidder & Co. Charlestown; Henry White, Roxbury; Christopher P. Skelton, corner of Merrimac and John streets, and G. H. Carlton & Co., City Hall, Lowell; J. H. Marshall & Co., Nashua, N. H.; B. W. Williams, Main St. Taunton; T. J. Farnsworth, Haverhill; Jabez Hill, Millbury; Dorr, Howland & Co., Worcester; Chas Whipple, Newburyport.

SYMONDS & WHEELER are also agents for **Jayne's Expectorant,** a valuable remedy for Coughs, Colds, Bronchitis, Spitting of Blood, **Asthma,** and all Pulmonary Affections.

Jayne's Tonic Vermifuge, which will effectually destroy Worms.

Jayne's Carminative Balsam, a certain cure for Bowel and Summer Complaints, Diarrhea, Dysentery, Cholera Morbus, and all derangements of the Stomach and Bowels, &c. 6mo—june19

To Builders.

THE Subscriber having taken the wharf formerly occupied by T. H. Holland, on Front St., a few rods above the Worcester Railroad, will keep constantly on hand a very general assortment of all kinds of Lumber used in building, which is offered at the very lowest rates for cash or undoubted credit.

Now on hand a prime assortment of seasoned No. 2, 3, and 4 Pine Boards, and 1¼ to 2½ inch dimensions.

Also, Ton and Ranging Timber; Spruce Joists, Boards and Plank; extra clear Clapboards; Pine and Cedar Shingles, Laths, Fence Pickets, etc. etc.

Builders or other consumers of Lumber will find it for their advantage to call as above before purchasing elsewhere.

Timber of lmos every dimensions will be furnished at short notice. J. K. MILLER.
oct 17— y

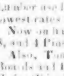
Neck Stock Manufactory.

J. M. SHERBURNE, 42 Washington St., Boston, offers for sale a great variety, comprising upwards of ten different kinds of light and dark colored Summer **Stocks,** made of Silk and Bristles. Very thin and easy **Satin Stocks,** made on Silk frames. All the above Stocks are very light and comfortable for Summer wear. They are made by experienced makers, under the immediate superintendence of Mr. S., and he can confidently assure his friends and customers, that for beauty of workmanship and excellence of material, they are not to be surpassed by any found in the city.

Also, a large assortment of very fine **Dickeys** and **Bosoms;** low priced **Stocks** of all kinds, for the country trade.

☞ **Stocks** made to order at two hours notice.
may 9 y

Farm for Sale.



PLEASANTLY situated in the easterly part of Bedford, on the Boston and Lowell road, 14 miles from Boston, and about 11 from Lowell, consisting of 55 acres of **Land,** part of which is of superior quality, divided into Mowing, Tillage, Orchard, Wood-land and Pasture, with a convenient **Dwelling House,** recently put in complete repair, calculated to accommodate one or two families; a good **Barn,** and the usual out-houses and out-door conveniences. Also, 10 acres of choice **Mowing Land,** not connected with the above. The Buildings, with the whole, or any part of the Land will be sold as may suit purchasers. Apply to JOHN S. DAVIS, on the premises, or WM. M. SHUTE, 173 Washington St., Boston.
apr10—tf

Our Readers

ARE informed they can purchase **Dry Goods** at the ONE PRICE STORE, No. 28 Washington St., at the lowest prices. At that establishment may be found Cloths, Cassimeres, Vestings, Tailor's Trimmings. Also, for summer wear, Linen Drillings, Gambroons, Astrachan and other goods. In particular, Brown and Bleached Sheetings, all widths. Constantly on hand Oil Cloths of every width. Silk and Cotton Umbrellas, Parasols, &c. &c.

Good Russia Diapers at $1 75 per piece.

☞ Families would do well to look at their assortment before purchasing. may8

Notice.

THIS is to forbid all persons harboring or trusting my wife, LOVINA WADE, as I shall pay no debts of her contracting, after this date.
LEAVITT WADE.
Canton, Aug. 17, 1841. 3w—aug21

Seed Store and Agricultural

Warehouse,

☞ 7 Merchants' Row, near State Street. ☜
HOVEY & CO.

Wholesale and Retail Dealers in Agricultural Implements, Garden and Grass Seeds, Plants, &c.

HAVE now completed their stock of **Seeds** for 1841, comprising the largest and finest assortment to be found in New England. The Seeds are all raised expressly for us by experienced growers, and are warranted of the growth of 1840 and of the *best quality.* Particular pains have been taken in the selection of Sugar Beet, Long Blood Beet, Carrots, Ruta Baga, Turnips, Cabbages, &c., and purchasers may rely upon the genuineness of the Seeds. A few of the more important kinds are annexed:—

Sugar Beet and Blood Beet,	Brown Corn,
Mangel Wurtzel,	Early and Late Peas,
Carrots and Parsnips,	Early and Late Beans,
Ruta Baga and Turnips,	Summer Squashes,
Red and White Onions,	Winter Squashes,
Cabbages, Cauliflowers, &c	Cucumbers and Melons,
New White Carrot,	Tomato, Egg Plant, &c.
	Pot & Sweet Herb Seeds

—ALSO—

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS.

Cultivators, (2 sizes,)	Hedge Shears, Billhooks,
Prouty & Mears' Ploughs,	Garden Trowells, Syringes
Seed Sowers, (2 patterns)	Scythes, Sickles, &c.
Hay and Straw Cutters,	Pruning Knives and Saws,
Harrows,	Garden Implements, all kinds,
Shovels, Spades & Forks,	Patridges Patent Forks,
Tree & Bush Pullers,	Axes and Hatchets,
Sugar Mills,	Trace Chains,
Corn Shellers,	Ox Yokes and Bows,
Paint Mills,	Pick Axes,
Sausage Machine,	Iron Bars & Post Spoons.
Cheese Presses,	
Hoes, Rakes and Scuffles,	

400 varieties of Flower Seeds, including, in addition to the most superb Double German Asters, Balsams, Rocket Larkspurs, &c. cultivated at our own garden, every *new* annual to be had in London, worthy a place in the Bower garden. 20 kinds put up in a box, $100.

Grass Seed, Red and White Clover, Lucerne, Millet, Fowl Meadow Grass, Barley, Spring Rye, Wheat, &c. of the best quality.

Seeds put up in boxes, of various sizes, from $5 to $50 each, all ready for retail; every kind neatly labelled with the name, and *practical* directions for their cultivation, and a liberal discount made to purchasers.

Grape Vines of all kinds from 50 cents to $1 00 each.

Rhubarb and Asparagus roots of the finest quality.

Strawberry Plants, 6 kinds, including Hovey's new Seedling, the largest variety cultivated, the fruit varying from 5 to 6 inches in circumferance.

Raspberry and Currant bushes of all kinds.

Ornamental Trees and Shrubs, Greenhouse Plants, Herbaceous Plants, &c.

Dahlias, embracing a collection of more than 200 varieties, the choicest in New England.

Fruit Trees of all sorts, apples, pears, peaches, &c.

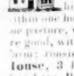
Agricultural and Horticultural Books of all kinds.

Seeds packed so as to be safely transported to any part of the world. Catalogues of Seeds, Trees, Dahlias, &c. *gratis,* on application.

☞ Editors who exchange with the *Cultivator,* are requested to give this advertisement eight insertions, and seed to the amount of $5 will be sent to their order. HOVEY & CO.
f13—y

Valuable Farm for Sale,

upon the Connecticut River.



SITUATED in Windsor, Vt., about one mile north of the village. Said **Farm** contains about 170 acres, about 50 acres of which is fine alluvial land, and under as high a state of cultivation as any Farm within one hundred miles of the same; the balance, in pasture, wood and timber land. The **Buildings** are good, with all the conveniences necessary for a farm; consisting of a **Mansion House** and **Farm House,** 3 large **Barns,** Sheds, Carriage House, Corn-barn, Piggery, &c. &c. Possession will be given any time after the 20th day of January, 1842. A more desirable Farm or residence cannot be found in New England. Inquire of NATHANIEL FAXON, Boston, JOHN MEARS, Esq., Dorchester, ALEXANDER WRIGHT, Esq., Lowell, or of the subscriber on the premises. JOHN PETTES.

N. B. The first of July would be a favorable time for a purchaser to view the Farm and crops.
Windsor, Vt., April 12, 1840. 6mo—apr17

C. W. Brabrook,

FURNITURE AND FEATHER WAREHOUSE,
No. 2, Union St., (opposite Ann St.,) Boston.

CONSTANTLY on hand, a good assortment of **Feathers, Mattrasses, Chairs, Sofas, Tables, Bedsteads, Looking Glasses, Carpets,** &c. &c., all of substantial quality, cheap for cash or credit.

☞ Boots, Shoes, W. I. Goods, Clothing, Hard Ware, Cotton Goods, with many kinds of Country produce, and other articles of merchandise, received in exchange for Furniture and Feathers. 12mo—oct7

Carpet Warehouse.

CHARLES M. BRIGGS, No. 221 Washington St., opposite Franklin,) has constantly on hand a large assortment of **Carpeting,** of the following descriptions, viz: Brussels, three ply, super, fine, Painted and Straw Carpeting, Rugs, Rocking, &c., which he offers for sale as low as can be bought at any other Warehouse in the city. Those who wish to purchase the above named articles at wholesale or retail, are invited to call and examine before making their selection. tf. may13

Dentistry.

A. BALL, M. D., would respectfully inform his friends and the public, that he has removed to **1 Tremont Row,** where he will continue to perform all useful operations, necessary for the preservation of the **Teeth.** Having devoted himself, for several years, exclusively to **Dental Surgery,** and having had extensive experience in all its branches, he hopes to be able to meet the just expectations of those who may need his services. 13w—june19

One Price Store.

ALL Persons purchasing Goods for Families, will do well to call at the ONE PRICE STORE, No. 28 Washington St. We purchase our goods expressly for Family use, and offer every article as low as it possibly can be afforded, adhering strictly to one price, thus enabling those unacquainted with the value of goods, to purchase on as good terms as the most experienced judges.
may8 KIMBALL & PHELPS.

Genuine Russian Kesan Soap.

THIS article, for Shaving or Washing, is superior to any other in use—as regards economy and quality. Gentlemen may depend on obtaining the genuine article at the lowest price, at wholesale and retail, by calling at 231 Washington St. (under Marlboro' Hotel. SYMONDS & WHEELER.
may15—tf

Pure Sperm Oil,

E. T. HASTINGS & CO., 101 State St., have for sale, at Wholesale or Retail, Winter, Spring, and Fall Strained **Lamp Oil,** of first quality. Oil Canisters of various sizes. Oil sent to any part of the city free of expense. 1y oct 24

Shoes! Shoes!! Shoes!!!

CONSTANTLY receiving, Ladies, Misses', and Children's **Shoes,** of every variety. Also Gentlemen's thick and thin **Boots** and **Shoes,** from the best manufacturers, which are offered for sale at 10 per cent. less than City prices. E. H. WARREN
Framingham, April 1, 1841. apr3—tf

Mole Skin Hats.

A GOOD assortment of the newest Fashions; for sale very cheap, by
J. M. SHERBURNE,
No. 42, Washington Street.
may 9

Paris Gloves.

A SPLENDID ARTICLE, large sizes; for sale by J. M. SHERBURNE, 42, Washington Street
may9

POETRY.

SUMMER HOURS.

BY W. J. ANNABLE.

The've come, they've come on joyous wing,
The fragrant summer hours;
Fair nature wears her blandest smiles
Amid descending showers.

The plumaged warblers throng the skies
And dance from bough to bough;
Commingled songs and sighing gales
Praise the Creator now.

The fountains gush their cooling rain,
The murm'ring streamlets flow,
While laughing flowers bestud the banks,
All mirror'd there below.

When shades of twilight sweetly fall,
And all is calm, serene;
Then smiling maidens gaily trip
Across the village green.

Earth seems an Eden at this hour,
When stars in beauty shine;—
All hearts beat warm with hope and joy,
Save this lone heart of mine.

Oh, for a ramble o'er the fields;
A walk in yon dark wood;
My heart would bound with fond delight
In such deep solitude.

Vain thought! no more o'er hills I roam,
Nor rest in forest dell;—
These hours are past, and all their scenes,
Those scenes I lov'd so well.

Thus pass we on, in hurried flight,
Upon time's roling wave,—
Spring, Summer flies on rapid wing,
And Autumn opes a grave. [Harvester.

July, 1841.

Travels in Central America.

[Continued from our last.]

I next called upon the commandant with my passport. His house was on the opposite side of the square. A soldier about fourteen years old, with a bell-crowned straw hat falling over his eyes like an extinguisher upon a candle, was standing at the door as sentinel. The troops, consisting of about thirty men and boys, were drawn up in front, and a sergeant was smoking a cigar and drilling them. The uniform purported to be a white straw hat, cotton trousers and shirt outside, musket, and cartridge-box. In one particular uniformity was strictly observed, viz., all were barefooted. The first process of calling off rank and file was omitted; and, as it happened, a long-legged fellow, six feet high, stood next to a boy twelve or thirteen years old. The custom house officer was with the sergeant, advising him; and after a manœuvre and a consultation, the sergeant walked up to the line, and with the palm of his hand struck a soldier on that part of the body which, in my younger days, was considered by the schoolmaster the channel of knowledge into a boy's brain.

The commandant of this hopeful band was Don Juan Peñel, a gentleman by birth and education, who, with others of his family, had been banished by General Morazan, and sought refuge in the United States. His predecessor, who was an officer of Morazan, had recently just driven out by the Carrera party, and he was but twenty days in his place.

Three great parties at that time distracted Central America; that of Morazan, the former president of the Republic, in San Salvador, of Ferrera in Honduras, and of Carrera in Guatimala — Ferrera was a mulatto, and Carrera an Indian; and, though not fighting for any common purpose, they sympathized in opposition to Morazan. When Mr. Montgomery visited Guatimala, it was just thrown into a ferment by the rising of Carrera, who was then regarded as the head of a troop of banditti, a robber and assassin; his followers were called Cachuecos meaning false coin, and Mr. Montgomery told me that against him an official passport would be no protection whatever. Now he was the head of the party that ruled Guatimala. Señor Peñel gave us a melancholy picture of the state of the country. A battle had just been fought near San Salvador, between General Morazan and Ferrera, in which the former was wounded, but Ferrera was routed, and his troops were cut to pieces, and he feared Morazan was about to march upon Guatimala. He could only give us a passport to Guatimala, which he said would not be respected by General Morazan.

We felt interested in the position of Señor Peñel; young, but with a face bearing the marks of care and anxiety, conscious of the miserable condition of the present, and fearful forebodings for the future. To our great regret, the intelligence we received induced our friend the padre to a change, for the present, his intention of going to Guatimala. He had heard all the terrible stories of Morazan's persecution and proscription of the priests, and thought it dangerous to fall into his hands; and I have reason to believe it was the apprehension of this which ultimately drove him from the country.

Towards evening I strolled through the town. The population consists of about fifteen hundred Indians, negroes, mulattoes, Mustizoes, and mixed blood of every degree, with a few Spaniards. Very soon I was accosted by a man who called himself my countryman, a mulatto from Baltimore, and his name was Pump. He had been eight years in the country, and said that he had once thought of returning home as a servant by way of New Orleans, but he had left home in such a hurry that he forgot to bring with him his "Christ an papers," from which I inferred that he was what would be called in Maryland a runaway slave. He was a man of considerable standing, being steersman on board the steamboat at $25 a month; besides which, he did odd jobs at carpentering, and was, in fact, the principal architect in Yzabal, having taken on his hands a contract for $2500 for building the new house of Messrs. Ampudia and Furroy — In other things, I am sorry to say, Pump was not quite so respectable; and I can only hope that it was not his American education that led him into some irregularities in which he seemed to think there was no harm. He asked me to go to his house and see his wife, but on the way I learned from him that he was not married; and he said, what I hope is a slander upon the good people of Yzabel, that he only did as all the rest did. He owned the house in which he lived, and for which, with the ground, he had paid twelve dollars; and being a householder and an American, I tried to induce him to take advantage of the opportunity of the padre's visit, and set a good example by getting married; but he was obstinate, and said that he did not like to be trammelled, and that he might go elsewhere and see another girl whom he liked better.

While standing at his door, Mr. Catherwood passed on his way to visit Mr. Rush, the engineer of the steamboat, who had been ill on board. We found him in one of the huts of the town, in a hammock, with all his clothes on. He was a man of Herculean frame, six feet three or four inches high, and stout in proportion; but he lay helpless as a child. A single candle stuck upon the dirt floor gave a miserable light, and a group of men of different races and color, from the white-faced Saxon to the Indian and African, stood round him: rude nurses or one used to the comforts of an English home. I recollected that Yzabel was noted as a sickly place; Mr. Montgomery, who published an interesting account of his visit to Guatimala in 1838 had told me that it was running the gauntlet for life even to pass through it, and I trembled for the poor Englishman. I remembered too, what it is strange that I had before forgotten, that here Mr. Shannon, our charge to Central America, died. Philip was with me, and knew where Mr. Shannon was buried, but in the dark he could not point out the spot. I intended to set out early in the morning; and afraid that, in the hurry of departure, I might neglect altogether the sacred duty of visiting, in this distant place, the grave of an American, I returned to the house and requested Señor Ampudia to accompany me.— We crossed the square, passed through the suburbs, and in a few minutes were outside of the town. It was so dark that I could scarcely see my way. Crossing a deep gulley on a plank, we reached a rising ground, open on the right, stretching away to the Golfo Dolce, and in front bounded by a gloomy forest. On the top was a rude fence of rough upright poles, enclosing the grave of some relative of Señor Ampudia; and by the side of this was the grave of Mr. Shannon. There was no stone or fence, or hardly any elevation, to distinguish it from the soil around. It was a gloomy burial-place for a countryman, and I felt an involuntary depression of spirit. A fatality had hung over our diplomatic appointment to Central America; Mr. Williams, Mr. Shannon, Mr. Dewitt, Mr. Leggett, all who had ever held it, were dead. I recollected an expression in a letter from a near relative of Mr. Dewitt; "May you be more fortunate than either of your predecessors has been." It was melancholy, that one who had died abroad in the service of his country was thus left on a wild mountain, without any stone to mark his grave. I returned to the house, directed a fence to be built around the grave of Mr. Shannon, and my friend the padre promised to plant at its head a cocoa-nut tree.

LOST CHILD. Nearly two months since an interesting boy, eight years old, was lost in the woods on "Summit Mountain," eight miles from Mauch Chunk. He was a son of one of the miners, and was remarkable for his intelligence and sprightliness. He went off in the woods near by to gather berries, and since that hour nothing has been seen or heard of the little fellow. The whole country for miles in every direction is an untrodden forest, yet for nearly six weeks parties were out daily in pursuit of him. It is possible he may have survived some days, and even weeks, upon berries, but search has finally been abandoned. The heart-broken parents are living upon *hope* that their fond child may yet be restored to them — It is feared that he was taken off by some wild beast, but most probably he died of fright and starvation. [Philadelphia North American of Tuesday.

WESTERN RAILROAD: NARROW ESCAPE. We learn that a remarkable disaster occurred to the Western Railroad track, in the town of Lenoxdale, a few miles west of the Summit, last week. The track at that place is laid over a swamp, which had been filled up with dirt and was supposed to be as firm and safe as any portion of the road. About 15 minutes after the evening train had passed, on Thursday last, the track suddenly sank down in the water, to the depth of from 20 to 30 feet, for a length of about a hundred feet.— Had the train passed over the road 15 or 20 minutes later, no one could predict what would have been the result, but it does not seem probable that many of the passengers could have escaped. [Lenox Eagle.

SHOCKING ACCIDENT AND DEATH ON THE LOWELL RAIL ROAD. As the 4 o'clock train of passenger cars was coming down on Friday last, and when near one of the crossings in East Cambridge, a little child was discovered on the track by Mr Daniel Dwan, the tender of the gates. He succeeded in rescuing the child from danger, but before he could clear himself from the track, the engine was upon him, striking him on the side, and throwing him with such violence against a building as to shatter his head and side in a dreadful manner, and breaking his arm. He lingered until 7 o'clock in the evening, when he expired. He was a very worthy and estimable man, and has left a large family to deplore his loss.

PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS.

EXTRA SESSION.

WEDNESDAY, Sept. 1. The *Fiscal Corporation* Bill was called in the *Senate*, this morning, by Mr Berrien. Mr Rives wished to proceed with the Revenue Bill, and expressed his opposition to acting on the Bank Bill at this session. Mr Clay was in favor of taking up and passing the Bill, immediately. Mr Archer also said a word or two in favor of the course. Mr Berrien's motion was agreed to, and the Senate proceeded to the consideration of the bill to establish the

Fiscal Corporation of the United States.

Mr Berrien, who is Chairman of the Committee from which the Bill was reported, explained its character, and urgent passage, in a speech nearly three hours long.

This bill he has advocated, because it was calculated to meet the views of the co-ordinate branch of the government, without whose sanction it could not become a law. He discarded all rumors on this subject and had come to the conclusion that the bill accorded with the President's views, from official documents now before the country. Mr B then took a review of the President's different messages relative to a Bank, and argued from them that this bill was free from what he would consider constitutional objections. The intelligence of the country would give this interpretation to the President's views.

Mr. B. now proposed that the bill be read by sections for amendment.

Mr King said it was unnecessary, unless for the purpose of delay.

Mr Clay concurred with the Senator from Alabama.

The bill was about to be reported and the question taken on its third reading, when Mr. Clay rose and said that he would detain the Senate by saying five words.

Mr. C. then said the bill did not propose such a bank as the people of the U. S. expected, or which was required by the interests of the country. It fell far short of these objects. But still it was adequate to two important objects: it facilitates exchanges and gives the currency an uniform value. It being a bill of this description and productive of some good, he would not hesitate, but had determined to vote for it. He would always go for doing as much good as he could in all cases.— Therefore he should vote for it with pleasure.

Mr Benton then moved to amend by striking out in the 9th line of the first section, the word "*States*" so that States do not become stockholders in the Bank — He said the object of the federal government was to enable the Union to have its own treasury, and support itself independently of the States. But this bill constituted the bank the Treasury of the federal government, and gave the control of it to the States, thereby remitting us to the situation in which we were under the confederation. The motion was lost.

There is little doubt that the bill be passed to-morrow.

In the *House* the *Senate's* amendment to the Post Office Appropriation Bill was concurred in. So that the bill is passed.

There being no business before the *House*, they adjourned, and the Whigs went into caucus.

It is understood that the Whigs have agreed in caucus, to close the session on Wednesday next.

Mr. Benton then moved to strike out, in the same line the word "*Corporations*," so that corporations be excluded from taking stock. He said the banks in the country might, under this clause, take all the stock of the Fiscal Corporation. The U. S Bank of Pennsylvania might take it — Then the bill gave the institution a right to make banks in the different States their agents. Thus we should have a pet bank system revived, not under the direction of the government, but of the banks themselves. The motion was lost.

Mr Benton offered several other amendments, which was rejected.

Mr Walker moved to amend so as to require that the bills of exchange taken by the Bank should be at short date, and drawn against actual shipment of funds in hand.

Mr. Benton agreed that the system of exchange was a mere humbug—liable to the worst banking abuses.

The amendment was rejected.

Mr. Archer took the floor to speak in favor of the bill, and it being five o'clock, the Senate adjourned.

Supposed Murder in Hudson County.

We learn this morning that the body of a man, apparently upwards of 50 years of age was found in the woods of Geo. Kingsland's farm, (Harrison township, in our adjoining county of Hudson,) with his throat cut from ear to ear, on Wednesday of this week. A pair of loose razors were found near him, one being open, but it is said there were no marks of blood.— He was very decently dressed, but we do not learn that any effort was made to identify him. The body was found by two men passing into the woods, who upon discovering it immediately retreated and reported it to the next neighbors without touching it.

Incredible as it seems, our information is that there was a general reluctance to examine the body, and it was finally buried by two individuals, one making a box for it and the other digging a grave, for which service the clothing was divided between them, as we are informed, without being examined.

These extraordinary circumstances have very naturally excited much feeling, among our neighbors in Bellville, on this side of the river, who we are glad to hear will probably have the body disinterred and make some investigation of the case. [Newark Daily Advertiser.

Police Court.

SATURDAY. *Highway Robbery.* JOSHUA BENNET, Esq., of Billerica, an elderly gentleman of great wealth, whose field of monied operations is chiefly confined to our State streets, was robbed near Parkman's Market, on Friday night. Mr Bennet is a bachelor of somewhat eccentric character, and on Friday night, yielded to one of his erratic habits, he strolled over to West Boston, and moved round among the habitations of the colored people till he came to a house where a negro ball was going on in grand style. Without waiting for an invitation, he entered the ballroom, but was not well received at first. Some of the black and chocolate colord gallants told him to go and sport with people of his own color, if he was up for a frolic.— Mr. Bennet, however, soon silenced their envy by pulling out the shiners, and contributing to the fiddling fund. He then had a gay flirtation with a brown coquette, who rendered herself exceedingly attractive by her free and easy manners, in which there was not a particle of that mar-sport article. "*mock-modesty.*"

In the course of his gyrations with, and attentions to this lady, Mr. Bennet exhibited his pocket-book, and accidentally dropped a bill. ZACHARIAH WHITE, one of the colored gentlemen of the party, picked up the bill and handed it to Mr. Bennet, and this little act of honest courtesy led to a confidential intimacy between the two. "Zach." further won upon Mr Bennet's good graces, by engaging to show him the way to a house where he could pass the night, and they both left the ball-room together in a very friendly manner; but as they came at the head of Jackson's wharf, near Parkman's market, "Zach." knocked Mr Bennet down by a tremendous blow in the left cheek, which nearly stunned him, and then eased the side pocket of his coat of his pocket-book, which contained one hundred and fifty dollars in bank bills, and good negotiable notes of hand to the amount of seven thousand dollars. "Zach." instantly fled with his booty, and Mr Bennet raised an outcry which attracted some people from the ball-room, and, among the fiddler, who acted like a friend indeed toward him and gave such information as enabled officer Whi well to arrest White very early on Saturday morning.

White was brought up to court on Saturday afternoon, and his identity was sworn to absolutely by Mr. Bennet, whose face and eye bore dark evidence of the severity of the blow by which he had been felled by the black ruffian. White was of course committed for trial at the Municipal Court.

A thievish apprentice. WILLIAM M'KINLEY, a lad in the employ of Mr Whiton, Silversmith, Court Avenue, was brought up by constable Clapp for stealing twenty-five dollars worth of silver spoons from Mr. Whiton. He was committed for trial.

There is also her charge pending against him for stealing silk fringe and tassels from the shop of Edw. Brown, to the amount of seven dollars.

"DICK INGALLS," a well-known young rowdy, was arrested on Saturday by constable Hunt, upon suspicion of being one of the gang who robbed Mr. Ballard in Clerk street, and he was lodged in jail.

Revolting and Unatural Inhumanity.

On the 2d inst. a child about four months old was found in the woods near Milan, Ohio. It was much exhausted and bitten by mu-quitos and other insects, and died shortly after it was found. On the 11th inst. a child was missing in Greenwich, twent-four miles distant. The body of the child found near Milan was disinterred and recognised as the missing one. We learn from the Cleveland Herald that its mother, Mary M. Godfrey, was arrested for the murder, together with a man by the name of Jonathan Cole, supposed father of the child. After an examination, both were committed to jail for trial for the murder. It appeared from the testimony that Cole took the child from Greenwich on the 1st of August, and sufficient evidence was given to show that the unnatural mother was aider and abettor to procure the horrible death of her own offspring. The Huron Reflector says:

"The dead body of the child was produced in Court and recognized by the mother as her child, after it had been proved to be hers by other witnesses — She was much affected with the appearance of the corpse at first, not expecting to see it, as was Cole also. She hesitated for some time to answer any questions as to the identity of her child, but at last when under oath, the force of conscience and the presence of the corpse fell before her, she confessed it was her child, and recognized the few articles of clothing with it, as having been hers."

Interesting to Wool Growers.

It is stated that a pack of wool, 240 lbs. will employ 53 persons a week to manufacture it into broadcloth; or to hat within the truth, will employ one person *one year*. At this rate, the annual wool crop of Vermont (three millions and a half pounds,) will give employment in manufacturing to 14,583 persons. At a glance, then we can see how it is that the domestic manufacture affords a market for farmers. First it gives a demand for the three and a half million pounds of wool of Vermont, worth at an average of 40 cents a pound, $1,400,000 a year to Vermont. In the next place, it takes thousands of persons from agriculture to become manufacturers, takes them from the ranks of producers of provisions, and places them in the ranks of consumers — thus giving a good market to the farmer for his produce. And finally, we will add that this increased demand for produce and for labor, increases the price of products and the wages of industry. Such are the results of protecting domestic manufactures. [Vermont Watchman.

Different Soils.

"*Soils.* Every farmer should have some general knowledge of soils, and be acquainted with the nature of plants, so as to adopt those he cultivates to the soil of his farm. This is an important branch of agricultural knowledge; every plant will flourish best in that which is congenial with its nature; and if farmers were acquainted with the art of adopting plants to soils, which manure might be saved; some soils require little or no manure to grow some kinds of plants, whereas, to grow other kinds of plants upon the same soil, requires much manure. The best index to the nature of soils, are the plants that grow upon it; true, the chemist has it in his power to determine the nature of soils without this *natural index*, yet every farmer who knows the timber, underbrush which a soil spontaneous produces, decides at once upon its value for cultivation.

The principal soils are *silicia*, sand, or earth of flints; *lime*, or calcerous earth; *alumina*, or clay; *magnesia*, a mineral substance; with these are blended vegetable and animal matters in a decomposing or decomposed state, and saline, acid, or alkaline combination.

The nature of silicia, or sand, is dry and hot—alumina, or clay, cold and wet, —a proper mixture of the two improve both—all experience show that manuring sandy lands with clay, or clay lands with sand, is best for grain or pulse. But it is not the best natural soil that the farmer ought to consider, but the depth of it. The farmer should never loose sight of these facts. For if the richest soil is from four to six inches deep, and lies on a cold, wet clay, or stone, it will not be as fruitful as a poorer soil, that is deeper or lies upon a better stratum. It is now generally agreed that gravel, if not too compact, is the best substratum to make the land prolific.

We shall now attempt a plain description of the different soils, by noticing their quality. We shall begin with the best kinds of loams and natural earths; these are either of a light brown, or hazel color; hence, sometimes called "hazel loams." They cut smooth and tolerable easy, without adhering much either to the spade or to the plough share; and are light, triable, (crumbling,) and fall into small clods, without cracking in dry weather, or turning into tough mortar when very wet.

The next best are dark grey, or sometimes called "russet mould." But the worst of all natural soils are the light and dark colored. These clays may all be known by the sight. There is, however another, and perhaps as equaliv sure a test of good clays, as that by sight—smelling and feeling. The best kinds of clay emit a pleasant scent on being dug or ploughed up, especially after rain; and being a just proportion of sand and clay intimately blended, or mixed, will not stick to the fingers much on handling.— We would however, remark that the best soils in the world may be impoverished, and completely worn out by an unjudicious succession of crops, and especially if the ploughings are not frequently repeated before the seed is sown.

As said before, plants are a good index to soils, for we find, if we examine tracts of land not cultivated, we may also find that time has adopted different kinds of plants to most of the distinguisable varieties of soils; and though some belonging to one may, from some cause or other, be found on lands of a different quality, they seldom thrive or perfect their seeds so as to become general. The great care of the farmer, ought, therefore to be, by proper mixtures, to reduce his land to that state and temperament, in which the extremes of hot and cold, wet and dry, are best corrected by each other; to give them every possible advantage flowing from the benign influences of sun and air; and to adopt such kinds of plants as they afford in this state, the greatest nourishment to; and to renew their fertility by a judicious allowance of the most proper manures. When these things are done, there are few spots so unfriendly to cultivation, as not to repay his expenses and labor, with a plentiful increase But without these, the best of land will, in time, become a barren waste, or produce little but weeds." [Practical Farmer.

Agriculture.

This is an art which is practiced in every country, and is perfect, more or less, in proportion to the extension of knowledge. Indeed, agriculture may be regarded as their criterion of civilization. It is an art, beyond all others, useful to mankind, and every cultivator of the soil has a strong motive from his own interest, to follow the best and most profitable system. When these things are considered, it might reasonably be expected that this practical art would long since have arrived to its highest point of improvement; rising step by step, upon the firm foundation of so many ages. And it is truly surprising, that after the vast number of experiments that have been made and the efforts of agricultural societies, composed of men of intelligence and practical skill, the improvements have been so inconsiderable, and that so many unprofitable methods of farming continue to prevail in this as well as in other countries.

The inference from this is, that agriculture is a more complicated art, and consequently more difficult to practice than is generally supposed. A farmer has a multiplicity of duties to attend to, of a character which require judgment, activity, and knowledge, in no ordinary degree, and which should induce him to avail himself of the experience of others. He must attend to the state of his cattle, and the instruments of husbandry. He must be acquainted with the variety of soils which may be found on his farm, and the mode of cultivating them to the best advantage —and the different kinds of grain or grass which are best adapted to these soils — He must also be familiar with the variety of manures, and different modes of culture—the quantity and quality of seeds—the peculiarities of the seasons and the probabilities of the weather, the seasons. Besides this, he must regulate all his operations in such a manner as to give the least interruption to each other.

These, and a number of other circumstances, come within the consideration of the farmer, and should be examined and decided upon every season by him as well as he is able. To do this requires a degree of attention, perseverance and liberality of feeling, which always found among those who pursue farming or any other business for a livelihood; also, a degree of practical knowledge seldom to be met with among those who pursue it as an amusement. Hence the great advantages of introducing judicious methods of farming into a country which, once fairly established, serve as authority from custom and example. [Mercantile Journal.

Milch Cows.

Mr. J. A. Grimes, of Hopkinsville, Ky., gives the following as his method of feeding milch cows:

"We procure in the fall, all the shucks we can, as the farmers pay little value upon them. When we commence feeding, we have a large kettle in which we can heat water, and a basket of the quantity we intend for each meal. We then take the shucks to a cider cutting box, and cut them as you would hay or oats, and scald them a few minutes in the kettle. Then take the basket and sprinkle three quarts of meal to a bushel of cut shucks, and you will find better feed than three gallons of meal, fix it as you will. When I was in Mississippi, the corn crop was very short, and I suggested this way of feeding to some of my friends, for feeding cows and horses as well as milch cows. Before I left was told the cows had milk very much in the quality as well as quantity of their milk."

Lime in Agriculture.

A very interesting paper was lately read before the members of the Lyceum of National History in New York by Wm. Partridge, Esq., on the application of lime to agricultural purposes. Mr. Partridge maintains that the common practice of burning lime before it is on hand is founded in error, and that the limestone ought to be *ground instead* of burned. Mr. Partridge says, that in burning the stone two materials essential to agricultural productiveness are driven off, namely, its water, and carbonic acid; and he ascribes to this circumstance the fact, that during the first year the effects of the lime are not observable. He adds, that as the lime returns gradually to its former state of carbonic acid, its fertilizing properties are developed. Mr. Partridge adduces some facts which seem strongly to favor his theory, and an experimental trial of the plan would be desirable in this country.

Lynching.

The following is a more particular account than we have before met with of the late dreadful case of wholesale Lynching on the Mississippi. It is copied from the Mills Point Commercial Herald.

A trader, some few weeks ago, stopped at Island No. 66, below Helena, Ark., and was paid off by them in counterfeit money. On returning to Helena, he discovered that his money was worthless, and when he immediately retraced his course to Island No. 66, determined to compel them to take back his produce or get good money.

He was, however, very badly received by the inhabitants of the island, who took him and his sons, beating and battering them in various ways.

Our trader returned to Helena and told the story of his treatment before the citizens of the town, who immediately raised a company of 70 or 80 men, chartered a horse trading boat, and put off for the Island. On landing, the armed force remained concealed until a great number of the Islanders had come on board to trade, who were taken by surprise, and were made prisoners. The posse then landed and took the balance on shore. When they were searching the houses, a man leaped out of a window and ran through a cornfield, but she was pursued, taken, and $450 of counterfeit issues, were found concealed in her bosom. The prisoners being 24 in number, (one of the Islanders was shot whilst attempting to escape,) were put on board of the horse-boat, which was pushed off, and proceeded some miles up the river, where they were met by a body of horsemen coming from Helena. Here the prisoners were landed, and the captain of the trading boat was dismissed and ordered to be put out.

The above is the statement given by the captain of the trading boat, who further states, that he ore he was within hearing, he distinctly heard at least fifteen guns fired, in the direction where the prisoners had been landed.

There are several rumors afloat, regard to the probable fate of the prisoners, of which the following is more generally believed, to wit:—that thirteen of the gang of counterfeiters were tied and thrown into the river, and the balance whipped, let loose, and shot as they ran. The reason why we are disposed to believe this report is this:—that several travellers who have passed our town, coming from below, on the Little Red, Bald Knob, Col. Woods, and other steamboats, speak of dead bodies which have been seen by them floating in the Mississippi with their hands tied. It is also rumored that a Judge who had been sent for, by advice, returned for answer, that if the people would agree to hang the whole gang of counterfeiters, he would come and assist them, otherwise he would have nothing to do with it.

We have also been informed, that the principal chiefs of this counterfeiting gang were named Jo. Merritt, and two brothers named Dan